

Reagan Rejects Staff Advice, Won't Attend Moscow Funeral

By Lou Cannon and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan overrode the recommendation of his national security adviser and decided not to attend the funeral of the Soviet president, Konstantin U. Chernenko, because, he said, "there's an awful lot on my plate right now that would have to be set aside; I didn't see that anything could be achieved."

Among the items that might prevent him from going to Moscow is his meeting Tuesday with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and his scheduled overnight trip to Canada on Sunday to visit the new Conservative prime minister, Brian Mulroney. Mr. Mulroney is to play host to Mr. Reagan after returning from the Chernenko funeral.

Sources said that Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, and other White House officials believed that Mr. Reagan could show "openness" to the new Soviet leadership by attending the funeral.

But they said that Mr. Reagan decided Monday that it would be "a grandstand play" that would not make a lasting improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations. One official said Mr. Reagan also was concerned that he would show "over-eagerness" by traveling the long distance to Moscow for a brief meeting with the new Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Reagan will be one of the few world leaders not to attend the funeral. Governments of most West European countries announced Monday that they would be represented in Moscow by the head of state or the prime minister. President Francois Mitterrand of France, who did not attend the funeral of the two previous Soviet leaders, Leonid I. Brezhnev and Yuri V. Andropov, announced he will attend.

However, in Mr. Reagan's statements Monday he emphasized his

desire for good relations with the new Soviet leadership. Late in the day he visited the Soviet Embassy in Washington to sign a book of condolences. He also sent a condolence message to the Soviet head of state, Vasily Kuznetsov, repeating a commitment "to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons" at the arms control talks in Geneva.

Mr. Reagan was somewhat less affirmative about the prospects for U.S.-Soviet relations at a luncheon meeting with journalists from 28 states.

"You have to wait for a new man now to get in place and establish his regime," he said, "and then I'll be more than ready, because I think there's a great mutual suspicion between the two countries. I think ours is more justified than theirs."

Mr. Reagan told his audience that he had wrestled with the question of going to Moscow for the funeral after he was awakened by a call from Mr. McFarlane at 4 A.M. Monday and told of Mr. Chernenko's death.

The president chose Vice President George Bush, who was already in Geneva, to head a U.S. delegation that includes Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Arthur A. Hartman, the U.S. ambassador to Moscow. Mr. Bush headed similar delegations for the Brezhnev funeral in 1982 and the Andropov funeral in 1984.

Addressing the group of regional journalists to which Mr. Reagan spoke, Mr. Shultz said the president was not attending the funeral because such action is "not conducive" to a full exchange of views.

"It has symbolic significance and perhaps a little content," Mr. Shultz said, "but it simply isn't a setting in which you can have a good, thorough and searching examination of problems."

Mr. Reagan is the only U.S. chief executive since Herbert Hoover who has not met with the leader of the Soviet Union during his presidency. Mr. Reagan did not meet with any member of the Soviet leadership during his first term until his White House meeting with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, in September.

Officials said Monday that there is little likelihood of a meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev soon.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said "nothing has changed" in the Reagan admini-

stration's insistence that any meeting have a definite agenda.

Mr. Reagan was asked Monday what changes he expects under Mr. Gorbachev.

The president replied that the Soviet leadership is "a collective government" where the policy is "really determined by a dozen or so individuals in the Politburo."

"And while an individual, once chosen by them, can undoubtedly influence or persuade them to certain things that might be particular theories or policies of his," he said, "the government basically remains the same group of individuals."

Views of Reagan's Decision

Kevin Klose of The Washington Post reported from Chicago:

Soviet specialists across the United States were divided Monday over Mr. Reagan's decision not to attend Chernenko's funeral.

Some Kremlin experts, such as the president of Oberlin College in Ohio, S. Frederick Starr, said that Mr. Reagan may have missed a historic opportunity to make an early, positive gesture toward Mr. Gorbachev, who presumably will be in power for many years.

Mr. Starr said that Kremlin funerals have a unique importance in Soviet life.

"In an old-fashioned society with very few sacraments," he said, "a civic death like this takes on heavy significance. For Reagan to attend would have been a gesture of grandiose decency, not an acknowledgment of weakness."

Others say the president's decision to stay home will have little or no consequences for Soviet-American relations.

Mark Garrison, former deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and now head of a foreign policy research center at Brown University in Rhode Island, said, however, that Mr. Reagan had missed "an opportunity to explore a fresh start with a fresh face."

Nevertheless, he added, "we're sending the vice president, and that's appropriate."

Mr. Garrison recalled that President John F. Kennedy's funeral in 1963, which attracted one of the largest gatherings of world leaders in recent times, was not attended by Nikita S. Khrushchev, who was then in power in Moscow.

"I frankly think it would be a mistake for him to go," said Brent Scowcroft, who served as national security adviser to President Gerald R. Ford and headed Mr. Reagan's commission of strategic weapons experts.

"While there are some obvious political advantages" for Mr. Reagan in attending the funeral and meeting with Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Scowcroft said, "it would be premature" to expect them to have a substantive talk.



Soldiers filing into the Hall of Unions to pay last respects to Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Power Transition in Kremlin Appears To Have Been Smoothest Since Lenin

Reuters

MOSCOW — The transition of power from Konstantin U. Chernenko to Mikhail S. Gorbachev was the smoothest in Soviet history, apparently free of the intrigues and power struggles that marked past leadership changes.

Mr. Gorbachev's election to the leadership on Monday within hours of the announcement of the death of Mr. Chernenko was remarkable for its swiftness.

The only previous transition comparable for speed was that from Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, to Stalin.

But Lenin had lived for two years in semiretirement on his death in 1924 and Stalin was the leader of the party and had suppressed a letter from Lenin warning of his ambition. In the next three years, Stalin removed his old Bolshevik rivals, Grigori E. Zinoviev and Lev B. Kamenev, who were later executed, and Trotsky, who was murdered in exile.

When Stalin died in 1953 he was about to launch a fresh purge of party ranks, a power struggle developed between his old allies, such as the chief of state security, Lavrenti P. Beria, and reformers headed by Nikita S. Khrushchev.

The party leader, Khrushchev, had been arrested and executed for excesses under Stalin. In 1955, Khrushchev removed Prime Minister Georgi M. Malenkov, with whom he had been allied.

Khrushchev's radical debunking of Stalin and flamboyant style earned him enemies and his years in power were marked by internal

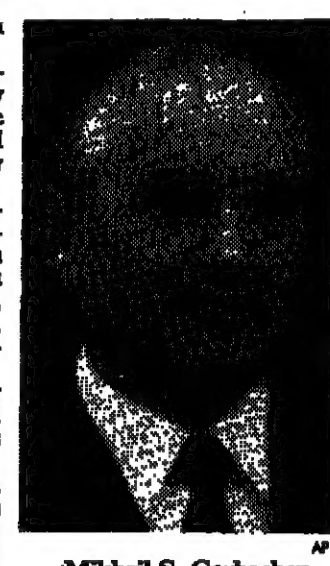
opposition. He was removed in 1964.

A "collective leadership" replaced him, made up of new party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, Prime Minister Alexei N. Kosygin and Nikolai V. Podgorny in the largely ceremonial post of president.

In 1977, Brezhnev removed Podgorny and assumed the title of president. His 18 years in power saw a personality cult recalling that which had surrounded Stalin and, as ill-health incapacitated him, stagnation in political and economic life.

Brezhnev's death in November 1982 had been long anticipated and speculation over a successor was rife.

Yuri V. Andropov, who had headed the KGB secret police, was quickly named. But he was also ill and remained in office only 15 months.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev

Flamboyant Era Fizzles In Louisiana Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

to the governor's mansion in Baton Rouge to dismiss the state hospital commissioner to keep from being reelected.

The grand jury indictment this week of a governor who has made a career of daring trouble and skating away. The indictment was Mr. Edwards' first, but the grand jury was at least the 10th that has investigated him.

Although the state legislature once tried to impeach Huey Long, he was hugely popular with the citizenry. He was never found to have acted illegally, although he ruled by a "deduct" system wherein each state employee withheld 10 percent to the Long political organization.

His son, Russell, elected to the Senate one day before he turned 30, also is a Democrat but has never been the same sort of radical populist.

"He wanted to tax it away from those who had it," the senator once said of his father. "I wouldn't keep anybody rich from getting richer."

Russell Long's chief failing, viewed from New Orleans, was a bland and insouciant personality.

For flair, Louisianians of the current generation have relied on Mr. Edwards, the irreverent, charming, perennially tanned Cajon who never misses a chance to advertise his

taste for dice, women and chicken.

First elected in 1972 after a successful French-speaking campaign through his home area in southern Louisiana, Mr. Edwards was re-elected in 1975. Ineligible to run in 1979 for a third consecutive term, he was returned to office in 1983 with 65 percent of the vote.

Once in the middle of an earlier grand jury investigation, he was asked if he worried that the governor's mansion might be wiretapped. "I can't imagine who would want to," Mr. Edwards shot back, "except maybe some jealous husbands."

And he has kept on wisecracking through the current investigation, recently noting: "Any jury in this state is bound to have eight Edwards supporters."

Le Pen Speech Barred By Geneva Authorities

Reuters

GENEVA — City authorities, to avert what they termed a serious threat to public order, have barred Jean-Marie Le Pen, the French extreme rightist leader, from speaking here on Wednesday.

Officials, stating that Geneva could not be used as a battleground for confrontations "against the backdrop of a foreign state's politics," said Monday that they had also withdrawn permission for Mr. Le Pen's adversaries to address a protest rally.

officials said, but he is also not going to receive the kind of economic help he is seeking.

In addition, the death of Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, which was announced Monday, has had the effect of upstaging Mr. Mubarak in Washington.

Egyptian officials had hoped that Mr. Mubarak, who met with American Jewish figures and the Congressional Black Caucus on Monday, would create significant public interest in his trip.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Aide Cites Cam Ranh Bay R

TOKYO (AP) — A Soviet military official said Tuesday that the Soviet Union uses the former U.S. base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam only as a port for its navy and denied that it serves as a base for war.

"It is not a military base at all," said Colonel Yuri F. Danilov, senior military and air attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo. Co Danilov said that Soviet ships stop at Cam Ranh Bay only on port to provide rest and relaxation for their crews.

"If you call it a military base, it means we have such bases in other countries," he said. "It is not a home port in the context of being used for strategic purposes."

His remarks ran counter to assertions by U.S. officials that the Russians have turned the base into a naval base posing a potential threat to sea lanes in the region. The base on Vietnam's eastern coast was built by the United States in the late 1960s abandoned before the communist takeover in Vietnam in May 1975.

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U.S. Is Cautiously Hopeful Of Better Ties With Gorbachev

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The shift to a new generation of Soviet leadership has raised cautious hopes in the Reagan administration that the long run this will bring vigor and decisiveness in the Soviet Union and could lead to improvements in Soviet-American relations.

NEWS ANALYSIS

President Ronald Reagan's chief advisers expect no significant changes in Soviet foreign policy to emerge over the next several months from the new leadership of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, 54, who took office with a reputation for vigor and decisiveness in the Soviet Union.

Preserving the image of continuity at this point is at least as important as the fact of continuity, a State Department official said. "They are embarrassed at succession of infirm leaders," he said, "and they don't want to look like they are handing over the reins."

Mr. Gorbachev's death to look as though it is hampering them. The speed with which Mr. Gorbachev was named the general secretary of the Communist Party was seen as evidence by officials here that the Politburo made the key decision to select him as the new leader in late February, if not before.

Moreover, they see evidence that Gorbachev had been performing as the effective leader of both party and the Soviet Defense Council in the final months of the life of the late Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Reagan decided not to attend Mr. Gorbachev's funeral in Moscow on Wednesday because he was concerned about the possibility of a terrorist attack. But his absence would not bring any dramatic results. But his absence, to meet Mr. Gorbachev some time later was intended, an aide said, to signal that "we'd like to get on the right foot" with the new leadership. The White House is encouraged

that, after several years of drift and transition, the Kremlin did not turn to yet another of the aging members in the Politburo as a transitional leader or select Grigori V. Romanov, the former Leningrad party chief, who is regarded as more of a hard-liner than Mr. Gorbachev.

"Gorbachev is from the younger generation, maybe more interested in technological improvements in the Soviet economy," a White House official said. "There's some underlying feeling here that he is more likely than Romanov would have been to put together over time a regime inclined to constructive relations with the U.S. And there's some hope he'll be more decisive."

Nonetheless, White House officials cautioned that Mr. Gorbachev, in public statements at home and on trips to Britain and Canada, had been just as critical of the administration's policies, most notably the research program on a space-based defense, and just as quick to baffle at Western criticism of Moscow's human rights record as his immediate predecessors.

Some experts on the Soviet Union point out that it would be quite consistent with Soviet history for him to take a fairly hard line on foreign policy in the period he is consolidating his own power internally to reassure other Politburo and party leaders that he will effectively protect Soviet interests.

Some academic specialists, such as Thane Gustafson of the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, say they regard Mr. Gorbachev as an advocate of more investment in the civilian sector of the Soviet economy and of slowing the growth of military spending.

But government specialists dispute any implication that he would be less demanding or more flexible than other Soviet leaders in arms negotiations with the United States.

"I don't see any due to his being softer," one official said. Nonetheless, given Mr. Gorbachev's reputation for modern-minded pragmatism on economic policy, his education in law at Moscow State University and the favorable publicity he got in Britain and Canada for civility, fashionable dress and a sense of humor on diplomatic missions, many American officials expect a change in style from the staidness of Mr. Chernenko and the hard edge of Yuri V. Andropov.

"This guy is skillful," an administration official said. "He is going to try to win the hearts and minds

of Western public opinion. He's a terrific P.R. guy and certainly able to sell soft soap to the West. I think we're in for kind of a dangerous time with Gorbachev."

After meeting with Mr. Gorbachev last year, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said she felt the West could "do business" with him. On a recent visit to Washington, she shared her view of Mr. Gorbachev with Mr. Reagan.

Now, some government specialists suggest that Mr. Gorbachev could be more flexible than his predecessors because so few of the established policies are identified with him. "He doesn't have the same vested interest in policies that Brezhnev, Andropov and Chernenko did," an official said. A widespread expectation is that he will try some modest economic revisions fairly soon.

But specialists caution that before he can put his own imprint on policy, he must consolidate his personal power. For unlike many national leaders, he does not have the automatic power to replace the top echelons of the government and party apparatus.

U.S. Is Intensifying Efforts to Transfer Public Services to Private Contractors

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has heightened its efforts to transfer a wide range of U.S. public services and programs to private enterprise, and it estimates that the changes will save more than \$200 million a year by 1989.

As a major part of this strategy, the administration has identified 11,000 commercial activities to be performed by private contractors when economically feasible. These include movie making, health services, fire protection, medical laboratories, geological surveys, industrial shops, maintenance, landscaping, protective services, laundry and food services, data processing and transportation.

The administration also has intensified efforts to put entire programs in private hands. Officials contend that business and industry often can do a better, cheaper job than government in providing such services as rail transportation and space satellites, prisons and low-income housing, health care and education.

In addition, the administration is experimenting with a wide range of voucher programs that would enable recipients of federal services to turn directly to private providers for housing, health care, supplemental education, and health and unemployment insurance.

These initiatives have brought criticism from liberals, who fear that the administration seeks to abdicate governmental responsibility, and from conservatives, who say government still is trying to do too much. In addition, some in Congress fear a loss of control over policy and personnel.

Joseph N. Wright Jr., deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, said of the Reagan administration: "Our philosophy is that we should not be competing with the private sector."

This philosophy has wide support among Republicans in Congress, but some Democratic congressional leaders take a different view. "What they really want to get rid of is domestic government," said Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the majority leader. "All they want is the military."

With congressional approval, the administration has placed both Conrail, the freight rail system, and Landsat, the land-mapping satellite, on the market. It has placed aliens in detention centers owned



CONDOLENCES — President Reagan signs a condolence book for Konstantin Chernenko at the Soviet Embassy. Behind him is Soviet Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin.

Ethiopian Victims Denied Aid, Bush Tells UN Relief Session

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune
GENEVA — Vice President George Bush of the United States has told a United Nations conference that as many as 2.5 million people suffering from famine in northern Ethiopia are being denied relief aid.

Mr. Bush made his remarks at the start of a United Nations session in Geneva called to raise emergency funds for 20 African countries. About 100 nations are attending the two-day meeting.

Mr. Bush told the UN representatives that the United States would provide three million tons of emergency food aid to Africa this year. He then charged that 2.5 million people in northern Ethiopia are not getting relief aid.

He said, "We respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia. That is not the issue. The issue is that we cannot accept silence" while the victims are not receiving help.

The statement was later disputed by Goshu Wolde, Ethiopia's foreign minister. Mr. Goshu said that most of the famine victims in Ethiopia were receiving aid. "The vice president was not correct," he said, "the food 'reaches these people and we are determined that it will reach these people without discrimination.'"

However, Mr. Goshu said, his government would not halt its long war against separatist guerrillas in the northern provinces of Tigre and Eritrea to make the delivery of relief aid easier.

The UN meeting was opened Monday by the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, who said that 30 million Africans have been affected by the famine.

"Thousands have already perished; others are slowly dying, and uncounted more are sick, ravaged by disease born of slow starvation," he said.

UN officials said that approximately 4.6 million tons of food had been pledged so far, including the three million from the United States. The officials estimated that an additional \$1.7 billion would be needed this year to purchase another 2.4 million tons of food, to set up emergency water and health projects and to improve roads and ports.

Members of the U.S. delegation to the conference met with Mr. Goshu and other Ethiopian officials on Sunday. Officials said Mr. Bush did not attend that meeting, but the vice president on Monday softened his criticism of Ethiopia by dropping from his prepared text a reference to a "conspiracy" of silence over the relief operation. Ethiopia has been widely criticized for allegedly withholding famine aid from rebel-held areas in the north.

Mr. Berhane said the worst-hit areas, such as Wollo and Tigre provinces, had experienced disastrous land erosion and overgrazing. "There isn't really much choice for these people except to move away from these places," he said.



A shipment of wheat from the United States destined for famine victims arrives at a warehouse in Ethiopia.

Program Called Voluntary

A senior Ethiopian official said Tuesday in Addis Ababa that the government would act to halt any forced resettlement of famine victims.

Berhane Deressa, deputy commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, told Reuters that forced resettlement was not government policy. He said he had no way of knowing whether reports of coercion were true.

Aid workers have reported numerous cases of famine victims being forced to sign up for resettlement, and say food is being withheld from those who refuse.

"The resettlement program is carried out on a voluntary basis," Mr. Berhane said, but added that families sometimes disagreed among themselves over whether to move hundreds of miles from areas suffering from drought to more fertile ones.

Mr. Berhane said the government planned to move just more than a million people from the north, where it has not rained for up to three years, and that 280,000 people had been resettled in the west and southwest in the last three months.

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Eugene Ormandy Dies; Philadelphia Conductor

The Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA — Eugene Ormandy, 85, who conducted the Philadelphia Orchestra for 44 years, died today at his home after a long illness, the orchestra association announced.

The cause of death was listed as pneumonia, a complication of a long-standing cardiac condition.

Mr. Ormandy led a major world orchestra longer than any other conductor and became the Philadelphia Orchestra's conductor laureate when he was succeeded by Riccardo Muti.

Under Mr. Ormandy's baton, the orchestra developed a distinct identity that became known as "the Ormandy sound." The description applied specifically to the strings and to the volume that the entire orchestra was capable of producing.

For 44 years, he personally led this orchestra into one of the world's greatest orchestras, devoting his entire life to maintaining its excellence," said the Philadelphia Orchestra's executive director, Stephen Sell.

Mr. Ormandy was born in Budapest on Nov. 18, 1899, and made his debut as a concert violinist at age 7. Three years later, he was performing for the royal family of Austria-Hungary.

But documents disclosed in an article to appear in the April issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Sciences show that officials of the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency under the Joint Chiefs of Staff had a practice of requesting changes in negative dossiers on specialists they wanted to recruit. The practice led to clashes with State Department officials.

The article, by Linda Hunt, a reporter and documentary producer who has spent several years researching Nazi war criminals in the United States, quotes from hundreds of declassified documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act.

The issue of the recruitment of former German and Austrian specialists developed against a backdrop of growing tensions with the Russians, who were eager to gather for themselves as many enemy experts as possible.

From 1945 to 1955, about 800 former enemy rocket experts and other specialists — and nearly 2,000 of their dependents — were brought into the country under an American intelligence program.

The documents also show that among those hired for American search were several specialists who were later charged with war crimes at Nuremberg and one who was convicted and sentenced to 30 years in prison for medical experiments on prisoners at the Dachau concentration camp. At least one of these men got into the United States.

Also among those whose files are upgraded, the records show, is Dr. Werner von Braun, a major Nazi SS who developed the

U-2 rocket in wartime Germany and later headed the American space program. Von Braun, who died in 1977, was initially labeled "a potential security threat" but the assessment later was revised on the request of U.S. military officials.

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The documents, disclosed in a magazine article, reveal that the American intelligence program first called Overcast and then Project Paperclip. By order of President Harry S. Truman, the program was barred to active Nazi Party members or supporters of Nazism.

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U.S. Hid Nazi Identities, Papers Show

By Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — American intelligence officials concealed the Nazi records of hundreds of former enemy scientists to try to get them into the United States after World War II.

Contrary to a presidential order against the objections of the State Department, according to government documents.

The documents, disclosed in a magazine article, reveal that the American intelligence program first called Overcast and then Project Paperclip. By order of President Harry S. Truman, the program was barred to active Nazi Party members or supporters of Nazism.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Wishing Gorbachev Well

The Soviet system of government churns with no more flexibility than freedom, a huge and graceless dreadnought riveted with bolts of steel. But the system also possesses the stability of a dreadnought. It functions. Now, for the third time since 1982, it has managed a rapid change of command. Even before Konstantin Chernenko's burial on Wednesday, the Soviet leadership has named his successor — Mikhail Gorbachev, the youngest member of the Politburo and the first Soviet leader in years whose health is not an issue.

Still, if the generations are starting to change in the Kremlin, the dreadnought is not. The Soviet Union remains an amalgam of secretive bureaucracies, its policies shaped by a collective of old men. Survivors of Stalin's tyranny, they revile even hints of one-man rule, and the brash adventurism of a Nikita Khrushchev.

Continuity, caution and consensus characterize a system revolutionary in doctrine but deeply conservative in practice. Whatever his ambitions, Mr. Gorbachev is unlikely soon to make waves. A shrewd Kremlinologist has remarked that the Soviets reverse the tempo of innovation experienced in democracies. A president moves quickly to claim the mandate of election before his honeymoon fades. A Soviet leader, chosen by a small group, builds power with time and use; his first years are necessarily devoted to neutralizing rivals.

This dilution of power limits the chances for

a single leader's tyranny, but it also blocks needed reforms. The only place the Soviet economy has shown an impressive capacity for competing with the West is in weapons production. The weapons make it a superpower, but a superpower that cannot feed itself, provide adequate consumer goods or even maintain the simplest gains of modern society. According to Soviet data, life expectancy for men dropped from a high of 67 years in 1964 to less than 62 in 1980 — the sole known instance of such a decline in an industrial society.

In foreign affairs, collective leadership has produced collective debates. The brutal invasion of Afghanistan brought a miserable gain of territory at the cost of bogging down the Red Army in a stalemate war. In Poland, a coup engineered with Moscow's complicity has subdued Solidarity but not the spirit embodied by communism's only free trade union.

There are few hints in Mr. Gorbachev's utterances or record of his ideas on these or most other world issues. He has dealt mainly with agriculture — hardly a commendation, considering the Soviet production record. He has made a favorable impression in foreign trips, notably in Britain. Perhaps a younger man, hemmed in by caution, can bring the Soviet Union a secure leadership and thus one able to narrow the risk of conflict. In that spirit, it is right to wish Mr. Gorbachev well.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

With the replacement of Konstantin Chernenko by Mikhail Gorbachev, generational change has finally come to the Kremlin. Among those who look on, the tendency has been to confer a greater openness to reform and accommodation on the new guard, which presumably, unlike the old guard, has not been touched by the dark inheritance of Stalinism. But the ostensibly greater energy, education and ambition of the younger generation, plus its lack of firsthand adult exposure to the rigors of the Soviet past, may yet make its members more formidable competitors, more careless and more prone to risk.

It pays to recall that Konstantin Chernenko himself confounded some of the stereotypes. He was 72 and ill when he took over barely a year ago, known as the man who had carried Leonid Brezhnev's briefcase but had been passed over for the top spot when he died. When Yuri Andropov died, he made it. He proceeded to deliver more change, in the crucial arena, than anyone had anticipated. Mr. Andropov had pronounced Ronald Reagan anathema and stopped dealing with him. The renewal of Soviet-American talks in Geneva shows how Mr. Chernenko changed the line.

Who is Mikhail Gorbachev, besides being 54? We know he is a good organizer; the Central Committee promoted him "unanimously" only four hours after Mr. Chernenko

died. He has the technical education common among Communist Party bureaucrats. He survived the no-win agriculture portfolio and got good press clippings on understanding missions abroad. As a secretary of the party machinery and a member of the Politburo, he has lived in the Kremlin's fastest lane.

Young and modern-looking, the Gorbachevs surprise a world accustomed to stout Kremlin seniors. Mr. Gorbachev's public statements reflect themes — an interest in détente Soviet-style, an emphasis on domestic priorities — associated with the Brezhnev rather than the Andropov line. His true views and his capacity to operate in the thick-and-thin Soviet political environment are unknown.

It will be important to learn whether the new guard, in the person of Mr. Gorbachev, has any intention or strategy to tend to the economic lag, the social rot and the political debility bequeathed by the old guard, whose only real area of achievement has been the accumulation of raw power. But it will be well for Westerners not to expect the new man in the Kremlin to deliver them from old East-West cares. This is a major moment for the Soviet Union and therefore, unavoidably, for the United States as well. It is one that the United States can best influence by ensuring that its own policy is fair and firm.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

No Unemployment News

The news on unemployment in America in recent months has been that there is not much news. After its rapid drop during the first year and a half of the recovery, the unemployment rate leveled off last summer. Since that time it has bobbed around in a narrow range. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last Friday that civilian unemployment last month was 7.3 percent, slightly higher than last November but slightly lower than in January.

Of course there was a time — and not very long ago — when unemployment exceeding 7 percent would have been big news, a veritable disaster. Between the Depression of the '30s and 1975, unemployment never climbed so high. Now that level is an accepted fact in an economy that, by most other measures, is humming along. Economists hope that with fewer young people entering the labor market and with continued economic growth, the rate will drift downward in future years, but efforts to accelerate that trend are no longer considered a suitable concern for policymakers.

This month's unemployment figures, however, contain a reminder that for certain groups the unemployment situation remains very bleak. The bureau notes that, while the rate for white workers declined slightly, un-

employment among blacks rose by 1.4 percentage points to a level of 16.3. The sharpness of this rise, most of it associated with job losses among black adult men, may prove to be a temporary aberration. Black unemployment has declined sharply from its record peak in 1982. But the enormous disparity between black and white unemployment rates has remained at historical highs in recent years.

There is another worrisome trend. Despite big growth in military manufacturing and construction, employment in goods production is still below its 1981 peak and it actually declined last month — not a surprising trend, given the flood of imports stimulated by the overvalued dollar. Fortunately, continued growth in retail trade and other services keeps the employment totals looking healthy.

The unemployment totals will probably remain relatively unnewsworthy for some time. But the aggregate statistics do not reveal the disruption of lives and communities that lie below. Some of the biggest shifts in policy during this administration — big cutbacks in job programs, de-emphasis of affirmative action efforts — have surely had something to do with the severity of those dislocations.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Gorbachev Has Rare Incentive

The swift emergence of Mikhail Gorbachev is an event of signal and stretching importance. He may only be able to move slowly, but he will move, and, as Mr. Andropov's natural heir, he may be expected to take the same reforming course. At 54, he is not, of course, young; but he is 20 years younger than the president of the United States. Mr. Gorbachev, at least, must foresee an end to the long

days of Geneva talking, and the chance to reap benefits from it at the close. No Russian leader for a decade has had such an incentive.

— The Guardian (London).

The speed with which Mr. Gorbachev was elected leads one to believe that he has elbow room. However, we will only have a clear idea of the size of his maneuvering space at the next plenary session of the Central Committee.

— La Libre Belgique (Brussels).

FROM OUR MARCH 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Dust Clouds Pail New Orleans

NEW YORK — The city and surroundings of New Orleans were plunged into gloom [on March 11] by a phenomenon of a supposedly volcanic nature. Dense leaden clouds, of a considerable height, obscured the daylight, producing sensations of suffocation and depression among the inhabitants, who were forced to make use of artificial illuminants. In places, a fine dust is said to have fallen. The scientific explanation of the visitation is that continuous currents in the upper atmosphere brought vast quantities of fine dust from the volcanoes of Central America and Mexico, which, owing to a change of wind conditions, remained held in suspense over the city.

1935: Rebellion Collapses in Greece

ATHENS — Following the defeat of the rebels in Macedonia yesterday [March 11], the Venizelist revolt collapsed. Former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos fled from Crete on the cruiser Averoff, together with his wife and about sixty officers and civilians. The party landed on the Italian island of Kasos in the Dodecanese group, and all members were interned by the Italian authorities. The rebel leader will not be extradited, since Italian law forbids the extradition of political refugees. According to a communiqué of the Ministry of War the casualties during the week's revolt in Macedonia and Crete were nine killed and 96 wounded among troops and civilians.

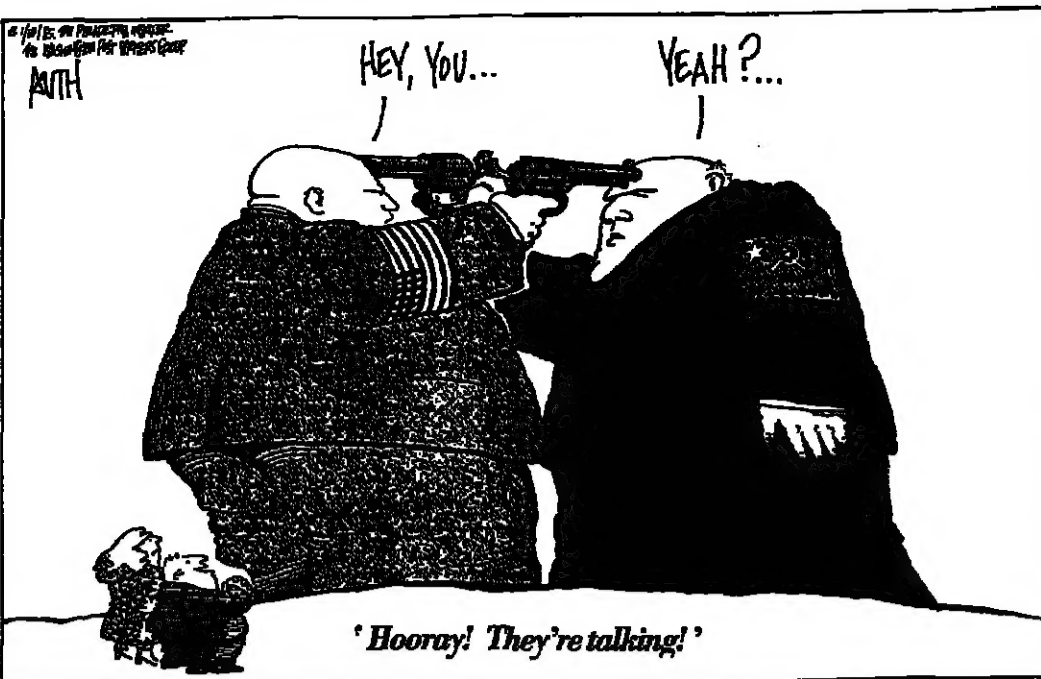
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Gorbachev: A Strange Soviet Sequence May Now Give Slow Change a Chance

By Adam B. Ulam

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Konstantin Chernenko was already seriously ailing at the time of his election as general secretary in February 1984. It was only a question of time before the other oligarchs of the Politburo would be electing a new head of the Soviet regime.

Let us review the recent sequence. It is rather weird, not only to a Westerner but also to a Russian.

Leonid Brezhnev, chosen as general secretary in 1964, established his position as more than just first among equals only at the end of the decade. He turned the Soviet system into a classical oligarchy-bureaucratic pattern. Members of the ruling elite, unless they were personal rivals of Mr. Brezhnev or enemies of his policies, could feel secure in their jobs, no matter what their age or short of complete debility, their physical condition.

Doubtless this situation arose as a reaction to the purges under Stalin and to Nikita Khrushchev's high-handed and whimsical ways with his Politburo colleagues.

The Brezhnev pattern thus led inevitably to the top ruling group becoming a gerontocracy. As some of its members passed away they tended to be replaced by Mr. Brezhnev's old cronies, usually close in age to the men they replaced. When Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin died at 76 he was replaced by Nikolai Tikhonov, 75.

It is a mystery how a youngster in his forties like Mikhail Gorbachev managed to get into the Politburo in the late '70s. One possible explanation is that his job then — secretary of the Central Committee in charge of agriculture — is one of the most taxing and, usually, most unenviable in the entire Soviet structure.

With Mr. Brezhnev visibly failing during his last two years, collective leadership took on a new meaning: The 13 or so full members of the Politburo became joint proprietors of a vast country. Their own job security became the upmost consideration, shaping their personal policies and affecting strongly their policy views.

When Mr. Brezhnev died, his elderly colleagues proposed to continue the same pattern: to select as his successor a man who would be chairman of the board rather than a real boss like the younger Brezhnev.

By then it had become almost a rule that a candidate for the post had

to meet two preliminary conditions:

be a full member of the Politburo and a secretary of the Central Committee. Three people in November of 1982 answered to those qualifications: Mr. Chernenko, 71, Mr. Gorbachev, 52, and Yuri Andropov, 68.

Mr. Chernenko had long been a close associate of Mr. Brezhnev and was undoubtedly his choice for the succession, something which obviously did not work in his favor. Mr. Gorbachev was too young. And so Mr. Andropov was chosen, although his colleagues must have known that he was already in frail health.

There obviously followed some rather involved maneuvering within the ruling elite, because the office of chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet — president of the U.S.S.R. — remained unfilled until the spring. The office is mostly ceremonial, but Mr. Brezhnev chose to add it to his other duties in 1977. It was bestowed on Mr. Andropov in the spring of 1983, when it already must have been known that he was not merely ailing but mortally ill. At the same time the pool of possible successors was slightly increased by making 60-year-old Grigori Romanov, until then the boss of Leningrad, a secretary of the Central Committee.

With Mr. Andropov's prolonged "cold" and then death, the logical choice seemed to lie between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Romanov. The latter, authoritarian even by Soviet standards, did not endear himself to his colleagues in his new position. The choice fell again on an aged and previously bypassed invalid.

That is the background of the elevation of Mr. Gorbachev. With Mr. Romanov unacceptable, he was the only possible choice.

The Soviet Union is now headed by a man who was too young to serve in World War II and was barely more than a boy when Stalin died in 1953. Other than that, we have little on which to speculate concerning his views and probable policies.

Even as general secretary he is but the first among equals unless he can build up his power base, bring his own people into the Politburo and secretariat and thus put his stamp on domestic and foreign policy.

Barring that, his colleagues would

no doubt try to keep him from becoming a real boss. But in view of the age of most of them, in a year or two we should be able to speak of the real beginning of the Gorbachev era and see what will be its effect on the Soviet economy, on foreign relations and on other areas of policy.

Presumably a younger man could be expected to be impatient with the immobilism that has characterized the Soviet economy and society in the last decade or so and to be inclined to take a fresh look at the risks and costs of expansionism and the arms build-up. We must hope so, but let us be cautious when it comes to predictions. The Soviet rulers have a knack for surprising us, and their own people, and not always in pleasant ways.

The writer is professor of history and political science at Harvard. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

Let's Hope the Negotiators Do Better

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The exchange between the Ukrainian Communist Party boss, Vladimir Shcherbitsky, and Ronald Reagan in the Oval Office last Thursday may be more spirited than reported.

Mr. Shcherbitsky, a high-ranking Politburo member whose visit was cut short by the death of Konstantin Chernenko, had been sent to Washington to test President Reagan's mood and mettle on the eve of the resumption of arms talks.

Mr. Reagan, as usual, began to laud the charm, but the visitor did not respond with the crabbied stolidity of a Groucho. Mr. Shcherbitsky had been instructed to cut through the small talk with a harsh threat about the huge buildup and cold war in store if America pursued its new space-defense strategy.

The president's memoirs will draw on a "moment" that shows how the charm laud was promptly set aside. Mr. Reagan jabbed back, and Mr. Shcherbitsky renewed the verbal attack, insisting that the Russian people would not permit this new threat. Mr. Reagan replied sharply to the effect that "the people in the Soviet Union don't have much to say about what their government does."

The Kremlin likes to measure

American leaders by shaking them up. John Kennedy responded too mildly to the verbal testing by Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna in the early '60s, and that led to a mistaken judgment and the Cuban missile crisis. A decade later, Richard Nixon replied icily to the furious initial bombast of Leonid Brezhnev in his dacha outside Moscow, and that led to a realistic Russian assessment and a period of détente. Mr. Shcherbitsky has undoubtedly reported to the Politburo that President Reagan, when pushed hard, pushes back hard.

Afterward, Mr. Reagan was troubled by the Ukrainian's tough gambit and wondered if he had been wise to let Mr. Shcherbitsky get his dander up. Secretary of State George Shultz assured Mr. Reagan that his natural response was on target. It had been important to signal to the Russians that intimidation would not work; and, for good measure, "This is not the sort of talk they ever get to hear."

The Shcherbitsky report will be useful to the Kremlin, because the arms control negotiations due to resume in Geneva are based on a new reality. The decade that led to Rus-

sian superiority in offensive missiles and in battle-management radar protection of those missiles has ended; the decade of defense has begun.

Many Americans resist that reality, some with silly scorn at "star wars." Others, with reasoned argument against the abandonment of Mutual Assured Destruction deterrence theory, hold that Mr. Reagan's new approach threatens the Russians by removing their ability to retaliate if America launched a first strike.

The serious objections have weight. But Mr. Reagan's proposal to build up defense and reduce offense has an intellectual underpinning, and the added weight of an election. The president's judgment is challengeable, but in the end most Americans acknowledge that he has been elected to be responsible for nuclear strategy.

Mutual Assured Destruction is dead. It started to die two years ago, in March 1983, when President Reagan first proposed to leapfrog the Soviet offensive advantage. In the presidential campaign, the old, naked-to-nine-enemy deterrence made rattling sounds when Walter Mondale supported it in televised debate. The old theory died forever with Mr. Reagan's landslide re-election.

The new idea made possible by technology — a defense shield to protect most of us against incoming missiles — is now unstoppable. It protects both superpowers against the greatest immediate nuclear danger: from a terrorist nation armed with bomb and missile and no concern for retaliation, as there will surely be soon. Because it will no longer depend on the sanity of dictators or the kindness of strangers, it returns defense to the hands of the defender.

This galls the Russian leaders, who spent 20 years catching and passing the Americans in nuclear offensive power. Strategic dominance was in sight; now here they are, either obliged to compete in an expensive space-defense race, or forced to settle for permanent nuclear equality.

No wonder they bluster and growl at the new reality. They will try, for a time, to preserve their land-missile advantage, railing against the sea change in nuclear strategy. But the nation resists change like the U.S.S.R. But one day they will deal with reality. We will recall then what Mr. Reagan said dryly to Mr. Shcherbitsky as they parted: "I hope the negotiators do better than we did."

The New York Times.

LETTER

Skill Behind the Scene

Regarding "Independent Envoys Pose Problems for U.S." (Feb. 16):

Three cheers for Flora Lewis's defense of U.S. Foreign Service officers. I am an American citizen married to a diplomat from a small English-speaking country. For 31 years, in great capitals of Europe, I have observed and admired the professional skill and dedication with which these officers carry out their duties. They work skillfully and quietly behind the international scene, cushioning the way for the inexperienced and often unqualified political appointees. For them there are no headlines of praise for a job well done. Instead, they receive a blast of unjust and undeserved criticism on the front page of an international newspaper. A most job of instant damage.

The men and women of the Foreign Service are a credit to their country and it would be well for all those newly appointed to the world of diplomacy to keep that in mind.

— TERESA LALLY BRENNAN, Vienna.



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"If it doesn't carry missiles, what good is it?"

rejuvenated Orient Express be a profitable venture? With high fares, with sleepers only between Los Angeles and Chicago and New York, with the best international cuisines served with fine silver and the best wines, we could lure back some of the rich folks who now fly over the United States and never see it. How about one train a week like this?

This would only be the cream at the top. One train does not a system or a solution make. But Amtrak is already more than halfway to where it needs to go. New cars, added to the line in the last few years, are beautiful, functional and comfortable. Many rooms have showers. Might not more be added, perhaps one to a chair car, to provide that freshness and cleanliness we all long

for while sweating in busloads from Amarillo to Paducah?

We invented the robots that we sold to Japan and now bring back to teach us our own trade. So let us import French and Japanese technicians to teach us how to build and operate faster, more efficient and more profitable trains. With a great swallow of pride and a great burst of will, the job can be done. And for peanuts, compared with the subsidy we toss into the air to fly our jets. This is not nostalgia speaking. When I get on a French train, or dream of the Tokyo-Osaka express, it is not the Past whispering but the Future shouting at me.

The writer, a novelist and poet, contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

APK10150

French Vote May Mean Electoral Change

By Joseph Ficherr
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The weak showing of France's governing Socialist Party in local elections Sunday is likely to push President François Mitterrand to introduce a degree of proportional representation in time for parliamentary elections next year.

Mr. Mitterrand has the option of telling parliament to introduce proportional representation, from winner-take-all. This would bring into parliament more smaller parties, potential allies for a Socialist-led coalition.

Whatever changes Mr. Mitterrand makes in electoral arrange-

ments to compensate for the French left's slumping popularity could prove the most significant result of the local elections, in which the Socialists got only 25 percent of the vote in Sunday's first round of voting.

An alliance of conservative parties — the neo-Gaullists led by the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, and the Union for French Democracy, led by former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing — won 53 percent of the vote.

This tally, taken together with votes garnered by independent conservatives, would theoretically give the conservatives a strong parliamentary majority after next year's elections.

A measure of proportional representation would give France more political flexibility and make parliament a more faithful mirror of political opinions. Certainly it would give Mr. Mitterrand more room for tactical maneuver. But detractors say it implies weaker government.

In most suggestions about a proportional system, for France, the degree of change is limited — perhaps 100 parliamentarians out of 600 to be selected by party list.

Even this limited reform would increase Mr. Mitterrand's chances of finding splinter parties ready to join a center-left coalition led by the Socialists, which remain France's largest party.

The major practical impact would be to ensure that the far-right National Front, led by Jean-Marie Le Pen, gets into parliament.

About 10 percent of French people have been voting for the National Front.

If proportional representation

promised the National Front seats in parliament, it would draw votes away from the traditional conservative parties. So the electoral reform that appeals to Mr. Mitterrand is bitterly opposed by the conservatives.

Mr. Chirac said Monday that changing the voting rules would be "immoral." His public criticism is that any change would damage the constitutional system introduced by de Gaulle in 1958 and credited with reinforcing stable government in France for the last quarter-century.

The Gaullist argument is that the system has fostered vigorous government by encouraging electoral alliances between parties that produced strong parliamentary majorities.

In contrast, proportional representation is associated with the weak governments that under-

mined France in much of this century. Constantly changing coalition governments, based on tactical alliances between numerous small parties in parliament, failed to provide strong leadership or even political stability.

Privately Mr. Chirac's aides acknowledge that this Gaullist theme is exaggerated for public consumption: A limited amount of proportional representation would not fundamentally alter the composition of parliament. Nor could it affect the presidential elections.

The impact of the local elections was a psychological and political boost to French conservatives, who saw their national popularity, as indicated by opinion polls, confirmed at the ballot box. In the runoff ballots next weekend in the current local elections, opposition political parties will take control of many district councils.

All of these tactics will be swept aside if the conservatives maintain their strong popular majority. But the outlook will be very different if, over the coming year, Socialist economic policies start to produce results and Mr. Le Pen's themes gain a wider audience.

NEWS ANALYSIS

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If proportional representation

Minnesota Justice Resigns

The Associated Press

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Governor Rudy Perpich has accepted the resignation of state Supreme Court Justice John Todd, who was accused of cheating by using reference books during a 1983 multi-state bar examination.

Israeli Patrol Attacked by Shiites inreprisal Raid

Reuters

DON, Lebanon — Shiite Moslems attacked an Israeli patrol in southern Lebanon on Sunday in reprisal for a raid on a village. Two Israeli soldiers were killed.

Shiite security and militia forces said the clash took place at three miles (4.8 kilometers) of Zratiyah, where Israeli troops killed 34 people on Monday, their biggest raid since they launched an offensive against guerrillas three weeks ago.

Shiite guerrillas attacked the patrol near the Qasbiyah Bridge on the Litani River north of Tyre. Israeli sources said two of their patrol members were killed and two injured. Shiite sources said guerrillas were injured.

Shortly afterwards, witnesses reported seeing Israeli ambulances carrying wounded soldiers through the main southern Lebanese town of Zratiyah, where Israeli troops killed 17 guerrillas, 16 civilian villagers and a Lebanese soldier and arrested 50 people on Monday in Zratiyah, according to Lebanese security forces. Five persons were killed in a tank drove over their vehicles.

Shiite sources said Israeli troops have attacked at least 90 times this month. Tyre residents said Israeli troops appeared very tense since a suicide-car bomber killed 12 Israeli soldiers on Sunday.

Tyre troops at a strongpoint fired at a Finnish United Nations ambulance carrying a sick child and a doctor to the town at dusk Monday, sources said.

Bullets ricocheted from the ambulance and the doctor and father left the vehicle, which was flying a Red Cross medical flag and shouted identities at the checkpoint, the Israelis confirmed firing, sources said.

Imor Gökse, a spokesman for United Nations peacekeeping forces, confirmed that a UN ambulance had been fired at and that the United Nations would protest to Israeli Army.

The United States vetoed Tuesday a draft resolution in the Security Council that condemned measures by Israel against civilians in Lebanon. Reuters reported from United Nations in New York.

Seven of the 15 Security Council members, including France, voted to condemn Israel. Britain, Denmark and Australia abstained.



An Israeli tank crushed a car and pushed it onto the body of a man they shot during a raid on a village in southern Lebanon. Thirty-four people were reported killed in the attack.

New Technology Is Called a Failure In Serving Third World Education

By Fred M. Hechinger
New York Times Service

AJIJIC, Mexico — Advances in communications and information technology have been of little help to developing countries trying to educate their children and illiterate adults and train their unemployed, educators and journalists said at a seminar here.

Their frustration was reflected last week in a meeting sponsored by the Aijic Institute of International Education and the International Council for Educational Development. It brought together education and news media representatives from seven Latin American countries, Britain, France and the United States.

Dr. Juan Carlos Lavignolle, an educator and columnist for the Argentine newspaper La Prensa, defined as a basic problem the tendency to focus on the instruments of transmission, and to gloss over the fact that there is nothing of value to transmit. In communication as in education, the high-tech hardware, such as computers and satellites, is starved by the lack of software, or content, he said.

Conferees also reported that expensive and elaborately produced educational television programs in developing countries reach less than 1 percent of the potential audience.

Claudio de Moura Castro, a Brazilian economist with extensive ex-

perience at U.S. universities, called for greater reliance on "low-tech" solutions, such as books, radio and the blackboard.

Brazil, he said, has an elaborate computerized data bank, "but nobody uses it." Why look to costly high-technology transmission of information, he asked, when the job could be done more easily and more cheaply through the copying machine and the mails?

Roberto Rondon Morales, a physician on the faculty of the University of the Andes in Venezuela, estimated that perhaps 40 percent of all the technology bought is inappropriate to local needs and is never used.

Educational technology in the Third World, said Oscar Soria, a Mexican academician who is a director of the Aijic Institute, has gone through a period of progress, but disappointment has followed as hoped-for miracles failed to materialize. Much technology "went into decay," he said.

"Successes have been islands in an ocean of failure," he said. Specifically, "there are no global solutions to illiteracy." He thought developing countries may have come to "the end of the importation of foreign solutions and that time and patience are needed to create local solutions."

The solution, he added, is not a

satellite, but training people on the ground to handle technology.

Dealing with educational problems in Latin America is complicated by intense national feelings, particularly about any suspicion of North American or West European imperialism.

"Sesame Street," the U.S. television program for preschool children, is an example. Although acknowledged as one of the best-researched televised teaching aids, it was rejected by Mexico as incompatible with Mexican values.

So Mexico developed its own version to avoid charges of North American imperialism. Subsequently, the Mexican version was rejected by other Latin American countries as Mexican imperialism.

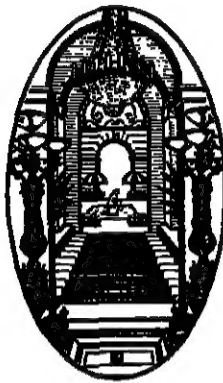
The word "dependency," said Mr. Soria, "needs to be decontaminated." It is in the industrial countries that much essential information is produced, he said, and "denying this is insanity."

In social science and educational research, there is often in the Third World "a mismatch between researchers and practitioners," said Alain Bienayme, professor of economics at the University of Paris.

Social science research, he said, is often perceived by those in power as dangerous. At the same time, researchers complain that those in power do a poor job of carrying out the programs recommended by researchers.

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INSIGHTS

U.S. Cities And States Act Against Apartheid

By Karlyn Barker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When an alumnus donated several hundred gold South African Krugers to the University of Nebraska a few years ago, Ernie Chambers, a barber and Nebraska's only black legislator, got angry. That is how Nebraska, where blacks are just 3.1 percent of the population, became the first U.S. state to adopt economic sanctions against apartheid.

"It was a hot issue to me years ago when nobody was doing anything," said Mr. Chambers, whose nonbinding resolution calling for the reinvestment of state pension funds that had been invested directly or indirectly in South Africa was approved in 1980 and made into law last year.

Mr. Chambers does not feel so alone anymore.

In the past four years, five other states and numerous towns and cities have passed similar measures aimed at challenging South Africa's policies of racial segregation, according to the American Committee on Africa, a New York-based lobbying group that monitors state and municipal divestment legislation.

Anti-apartheid demonstrations and arrests are an almost daily occurrence outside the South African Embassy in Washington, and Congress and more than 20 state legislatures are considering bills that would curtail or sever financial investments in South Africa.

Liberal lawmakers in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives have introduced identical bills last week that would ban new U.S. investments and loans in South Africa. A less comprehensive measure failed to pass both houses last year, but a new wave of anti-apartheid sentiment has taken hold in the United States.

Divestment is "a phenomenon gripping the country," said Joan Specter, a Philadelphia City Council member and the wife of Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania. "Now everyone is getting on the bandwagon."

In 1982 alone, states and cities withdrew more than \$300 million in publicly controlled funds from companies doing business with South Africa. Critics of apartheid said the overall financial impact of such action now exceeds \$2 billion.

In New York City last month, Mayor Edward I. Koch and senior City Council officials announced proposals for some of the toughest anti-apartheid sanctions yet, including a ban on buying goods and services that come from South Africa. The city was embarrassed recently when a worker in a city shelter discovered pineapples from South Africa being served to the homeless.

NEW YORK City's government already has voted to phase out, over the next five years, pension fund investments in companies doing business with South Africa, a



Paulus Stephanus "Oom Paul" Kruger, on the head side of the Krugerrand.

move that means reinvesting about \$1.5 billion in pension funds now held by 148 companies.

Earlier, Citibank, acting under pressure from the city government, said it would liquidate its loans to the South African government by the end of March. Citibank said the amount of its loans outstanding to Pretoria was "modest."

New York City's policy could have required the sale of 222,800 shares of Citicorp, Citibank's parent company, that are held by a city pension fund. The stock has a value of about \$102 million.

ACCORDING to Federal Reserve data, total American bank loans to the South African public sector dropped from \$623 million in June 1982 to \$343 million last September.

Mrs. Specter successfully led efforts in 1981 to get Philadelphia to sell more than \$90 million in city pension funds of a total stock and bond portfolio of \$650 million that had been invested in South Africa.

"It's an abomination," she says tersely of South Africa's apartheid system. That is what she told South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations when he traveled from New York to try to talk her out of sponsoring the legislation.

"He told me they were doing all they could, that the issue was much more complex than I knew, that they were making reforms," Mrs. Specter said. "I told him, 'You're the only country in the world that legislates discrimination.'"

Provisions in the anti-apartheid bills vary. Massachusetts approved a blanket prohibition against investments in South Africa. Nebraska, however, exempted companies that have attained a "good progress" rating under terms of the Sullivan Principles, a voluntary code of conduct for U.S. companies operating in that country pledging them to desegregate their facilities and pay equal wages to blacks.

Massachusetts, which enacted its sweeping

divestment bill two years ago, began selling about \$180 million in direct and indirect South African investments even before the bill became law. A state senator, Jack Backman, a sponsor of the measure, said that the state "got a book profit and our new investments will enhance our portfolio."

South African government officials have said that neither the demonstrations nor present and future economic sanctions will influence the country's policies and that such actions might, instead, create a backlash against current reform efforts. Divestment measures, they contend, are opposed by the majority of black South Africans because such bills would result in a loss of jobs.

A Democratic City Council member in Washington, John Ray, said he has heard those arguments before, and that they did not stop him from sponsoring legislation, enacted last March, that prohibits the District of Columbia from banking or investing in companies that do business with South Africa or South-West Africa (Namibia).

"Black South Africans are concerned about more than a few jobs," said Mr. Ray, who has met numerous visitors from those regions. "They're concerned with their civil rights and human dignity."

Mr. Ray is drafting another bill that would penalize companies that do business with South Africa in competing for city contracts. He said that American companies account for less than 1 percent of all jobs in that country, usually the lowest-paying ones. The law is being applied gradually over two years. So far, the city has divested itself of \$35 million of stocks, with about \$17 million more to sell.

According to a recent study, 284 U.S. concerns operate in South Africa, of which 57 are among Fortune magazine's top 100 corporations.

Gorbachev: The Son of a Peasant Makes a Dramatic Rise to Power

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Official Soviet biographies make for specialized reading, somewhat in the style of classified ads: "Gorbachev, Mikhail Ser. (b. 1931), Sov. Part. Govt. Official. Mbr. CPSU 1952. 1970 1st Sec'y Stavropol Kraikom CPSU. 1971 Mbr. CC CPSU. 1978 Sec'y CC CPSU. 1979 Cand. Mbr. Politburo CC CPSU. 1980 Mbr. Politburo CC CPSU."

With practice, a message emerges from those stilted lines: CPSU is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. CC is its Central Committee. And Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev is the youngest of the 11 men who sit at the pinnacle of Soviet power, the Politburo.

Those few lines bracket a career that has become the focus of some of the most intensive speculation ever concerning the future of the Soviet state. The generation that led the Soviet Union from the ravages of Stalinism and World War II through the enormous expansion of power and might over the past three decades has ended.

Now a new guard stands poised to take charge, a generation of men in their 30s and 40s. The question is whether they will prove ready or capable of breathing new life into a system that seems to have followed its leaden path into debility and fatigue. More than any other Soviet leader, Mr. Gorbachev has come to personify the new breed. At only 54, the peasant's son and career party official has emerged from the shadow of Kremlin politics to succeed the late Konstantin U. Chernenko, a man 20 years his senior.

It was as if in recognition of his importance that a group of heavyset men in dark coats and heavy fur hats marched across the frozen tarmac to the waiting Aeroflot plane in December. At the foot of the forward ramp, they bid goodbye to Mr. Gorbachev, who mounted the steps, pausing for the stiff wave required by the ceremony of a Politburo member setting off on a Kremlin mission. His wife, Raisa, unobtrusively mounted the back steps.

In London, the front door opened and the two popped out together, jubilantly waving to the welcoming officials and the banks of photographers.

Few in Britain were disappointed in the visitors. The Gorbachevs oiled and sailed at Westminster Abbey and at Chequers. She ventured charmingly halting words in English and demonstrated a keen interest in literature and philosophy, which, it turned out, she had studied at Moscow State University. He suavely checked swarming photographers, saying, "Comrades, economize your supplies. That's enough."

It was a measure of Mr. Gorbachev's success that he managed to generate excitement without diverging from standard Kremlin lines. He faithfully pushed Moscow's propaganda campaign against President Ronald Reagan's space defense project, and he turned huffy at any mention of Moscow's repression of human and religious rights.

"I could give you a few facts about human rights in the United Kingdom," he fired back at one member of Parliament who raised the issue in a private session. "For example, you persecute entire communities, entire nationalities." After some thought, his listeners concluded he probably meant Northern Ireland.

That was hardly enough to darken the cheery glow of the visit. "A Red Star Rises in the East," declared The Sunday Times of London over a profile of Mr. Gorbachev. But it was Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who provided the most fitting epitaph to the visit. "I like Mr. Gorbachev," she said. "We can do business together."

WHO is the real Mr. Gorbachev? The Soviet politician poured from the same mold as his comrades, except for a bit more polish and pizzazz and a knack for public relations? Or the nice man who did the sights of London with his wife, bantered easily with the high and mighty, and charmed the British?

Political analysts are wary of spotting another "liberal" in the style of the late Yuri V. Andropov, and the debate over the real Mr. Gorbachev has gone on. But if the outlines of the man remain fuzzy, what has emerged with startling clarity is that this peasant's son from southern Russia, with his pleasant smile and calm face, has achieved one of the most dizzying rises in modern Soviet politics.

At a meeting of party workers last December, Mr. Gorbachev spelled out his program in unusually clear terms:

"We will have to carry out profound transformations in the economy and in the entire system of social relations. The process of the intensification of the economy must be given a truly nationwide character, the same political resonance that the country's industrialization once had."

Snatching up the banner of Andropov, his late mentor, Mr. Gorbachev argued that the Soviet Union would never achieve its global ambitions if it were unable to feed and clothe its own: "Socialism has exerted and continues to exert its main influence on world development through its economic policy and through its successes in the socioeconomic field."

Certainly nothing in Mr. Gorbachev's appearance betrays a radical departure. Basically, he looks to be what he is, the son of Russian peasants.

He was born on March 2, 1931, in the village of Privolnoye, in the Stavropol region, a fertile farming zone north of the Caucasus Mountains renowned for its sheep and grain. It was a region overrun by the Germans. One unanswered question is whether Mr. Gorbachev lived as an adolescent through the occupation or whether he was evacuated to the east.

His official biography says that he worked at a machine-tractor station while still a student. Real advancement started in 1950, when at the age of 19 he entered the law school of Moscow University, a dramatic shift from the agricultural hinterlands to the most prestigious Soviet institution of higher learning. He is the only graduate of Moscow University in the Politburo, and the only member with legal training.

Even with his degree in hand, Mr. Gorbachev started his party career at the bottom, as the secretary of a Komsomol, or Young Communist League, organization in Stavropol. Ten years later he still deemed it necessary to enroll in a correspondence course in agriculture.

On the other hand, Soviet law studies are highly politicized, and the record of Mr. Gorbachev's career in Moscow suggests that his real major was politics. Within two years of entering law school, Mr. Gorbachev joined the Communist Party and became Komsomol organizer for the school, a position that marked him as a promising politician.

These were particularly interesting years at the university. Stalin died in 1953, and the discontent and rumblings that eventually found

Thoughts of Gorbachev

New York Times Service

Here are some remarks by Mikhail S. Gorbachev on various topics, taken from public statements in the last two years.

NEGOTIATIONS between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva tomorrow. The approach of the U.S.S.R. to these negotiations is well known. I can only re-affirm that: We do not strive to acquire unilateral advantages over the United States, over NATO countries, for military superiority over them; we want termination, and not continuation of the arms race and, therefore, offer a freeze of nuclear arsenals, an end to further deployment of missiles; we want a real and major reduction of the arms stockpiles, and of the development of ever new weapon systems, be it in space or on Earth. We would like our partners in the Geneva negotiations to understand the Soviet Union's position and respond in kind. Then agreement will be possible. The peoples of the world would sigh with relief.

— From a speech on Monday to the Communist Party Central Committee after being appointed general secretary.

If people don't like Marxism, they should blame the British Museum.

— December 1984, on a visit to the British Museum reading room used by Karl Marx.

We will do everything that depends on us to expand cooperation with socialist states, to enhance the role and influence of socialism in world affairs. We would like a serious improvement of relations with the Chinese People's Republic and believe that, given reciprocity, this is quite possible.

— From the speech on Monday to the Central Committee.

I could give you a few facts about human rights in the United Kingdom. For example, you persecute entire communities, entire nationalities. You have 2.3 million unemployed. You govern your society. You leave us to

expression in Nikita S. Khrushchev's secret speech attacking Stalin's "cult of personality" are said to have been strong at the law faculty. Russians who said they knew of Mr. Gorbachev in those years said he was a critic of Stalin even before official de-Stalinization. That possibility is made moot, however, by the record, which shows Mr. Gorbachev to have been active in the Komsomol by 1952, when peasants to Stalin were still mandatory for any young Communist.

From Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev returned to Stavropol and began a classic rise through the party, advancing in steady steps from Komsomol secretary to first secretary of the regional party organization and a seat on the Central Committee by the age of 39.

PROBABLY the most significant aspect of Mr. Gorbachev's 22-year service in Stavropol, however, was the patronage of Mikhail A. Suslov, the powerful ideologist under Leonid I. Brezhnev, whose power base was in Stavropol. Mr. Gorbachev's election to full membership on the Central Committee in 1971, without the usual stint as a candidate member, was one sign of special favor. The major break came in 1978, when Fyodor D. Kulakov, the party secretary for agriculture and yet another Stavropol man, died. Mr. Gorbachev, 47, Lenin's age at the time of the Revolution, was tapped to take over, and he moved to the center of power in Moscow.

In the waning years of the Brezhnev era, Mr. Gorbachev managed a program of massive investment in agriculture personally sponsored by Brezhnev as his "food program." He pushed through new ideas such as shifting control over agricultural operations from ministries in Moscow to regional agro-industrial authorities. He also moved to shift agricultural work to the "brigade method," giving groups of workers responsibility for a specific piece of land and paying them according to the results. The thrust in both these reforms was to restore some of the bonds that had once linked the peasants to the land, and which Stalin had so bloodily severed in the collectivization drive of the 1930s.

Mr. Gorbachev's experiments brought marginal improvement in some areas of agriculture, but not enough to offset a succession of crop failures.

What did work well for Mr. Gorbachev was the accession of Andropov.

The shrewd, tough, former KGB leader found in Mr. Gorbachev the perfect lieutenant to execute his ambitious efforts at sorting out the corruption and stagnation that Brezhnev had left behind.

Taking advantage of campaigns then under way in the party, Andropov and Mr. Gorbachev replaced one-fifth of the regional first secretaries and nine of 23 Central Committee department heads. They cracked down on corrupt officials and on laggard workers, and launched experiments to inject more incentives into industry and agriculture. As Andropov's health deteriorated, Mr. Gorbachev's role expanded, until, at the end, he was the sole link between the dying leader and the party hierarchy.

There is no evidence that Andropov meant for Mr. Gorbachev to succeed him. But to many in the party and in the white-collar intelligentsia, Mr. Gorbachev was the logical heir to his policies, the one man who could sustain the changes.

Exactly what happened in the Politburo cannot be known, but the popular interpretation is that the old guard concluded it was not yet time for a man so many years their junior to seize the power they had wielded for some 30 years, and they opted to delay the inevitable with Mr. Chernenko, the oldest man to come to power, who was already ailing.

But Mr. Gorbachev emerged as the effective second in command, with more responsibility than any previous leader in a similar position.

Impressive as Mr. Gorbachev's rise has been, the evidence is inconclusive about his skills in political combat. Several times this past year, he seemed to slip. His speech nominating Mr. Chernenko after Andropov's death was never acknowledged in the Soviet press. At one awards ceremony in the Kremlin, he mysteriously shifted from the center of a Politburo lineup to the sidelines. At the October plenum of the Central Committee, his name was not mentioned even though the subject was agriculture, his field.

There is also the impression among Russians that he lacks an element of ruthlessness. His rise, after all, was due more to patronage than to

— December 1984, responding in Britain to criticism of Soviet repression of human and religious rights.

We will have to carry out profound transformations in the economy and in the entire system of social relations. The process of the intensification of the economy must be given a truly nationwide character, the same political resonance that the country's industrialization once had.

Only an intensive, highly developed economy can guarantee the consolidation of the country's positions in the international arena, can permit the country to enter the new millennium as a great and flourishing state.

— December 1984, at a meeting of party workers.

Comrades, economize your supplies. That's enough.

— December 1984, chastising photographers covering his visit to London.

Inertia of thinking, as a rule, generates inertia in practical deeds. Questioning and creativity, sensitivity to new phenomena and processes, the decisive eradication of formalism, red tape, and idle talk — such are the demands of life on all workers on the ideological front.

— December 1984, in a speech to the Central Committee.

This document has underlined once again how important it is to make fuller and more effective use of the tremendous ideological and organizing potential of party propaganda in solving the qualitatively new tasks of developing Soviet society.

— From the same speech.

No nonsense, fit for the speech of uneducated people.

— 1983, responding on a trip to Canada to a question about KGB activities abroad and whether the Soviet Union was exporting revolution.

brute force. Suslov and Andropov may have launched him into an orbit far higher than I could have achieved on my own, while he celebrated but tougher members of the Politburo, like Grigori V. Romanov, the former Lenin grad party chief, made it to the top by claw their way up.

What he does have, probably to a great degree than any previous Soviet leader, is platform. He is identified, more closely than a member of the Politburo, with calls for fundamental changes in economic, organizational and social thinking. He has the mantle of Andropov whose memory has swelled into a legend of man who combined the stick of tough discipline with the carrot of economic reorganization.

Nobody in the Soviet leadership is again economic change. The long lines outside stores alone make any other position politically untenable. But Soviet thinking on the issue has split roughly into two trends. On one side are the "hard-liners," men like Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, whose solution has been to try more discipline within existing structures, stronger centralized control, increased party supervision and ruthless treatment of managers who do not achieve. On the other side are the "reformers," with Mr. Gorbachev at their head. They advocate a loosening of centralized control, less party meddling, more self-management, greater use of market mechanisms and financial incentives.

ARDENT as Mr. Gorbachev has been in criticizing "inertia, conservatism, thinking, inability or unwillingness to change established ways of work and shift to new methods," there are distinct limits to what he would, or could, do.

The greatest barrier before the reformers is the institutional resistance of a party bureaucracy that derives its power and privilege from keeping things the way they are. Arkady N. Shevchenko, a defector, wrote in his recent memoirs that it is an elite that "will permit no one to transform that society or alter its foreign or domestic policy in any way that may affect their perquisites."

It was this ossified elite that smothered Aleksandr N. Kozlov's attempts at reform in the 1960 simply by doing nothing to carry them on. Andropov, too, recognized its force and, parallel with his campaign to discipline and motivate workers, he set about firing party secretaries and cracking down on the corrupt.

What makes the prospect of internal change more propitious now is a sense of crisis that seems to be spreading among economic managers, a sense that something must change in change fast. Oil production has fallen, industrial output is climbing at a snail's pace and agriculture remains in dismal straits. The military, asking for more money to match President Reagan's military buildup, and consumers are becoming more vocal in their frustration.

On the political front, the 27th Party Congress, which is said to be scheduled for November, is expected to adopt a new party program and to name a new Central Committee. At least 15 percent of the current Central Committee membership is slated for replacement.

All this could give a new leader — Mr. Gorbachev — some scope for action. Yet in setting up the centralized and overlapping system of bureaucratic control that still holds sway over Soviet life, Stalin ensured that change could be imposed only from the top and only by a leader who could gain control over the enormous apparatus of power.

Foreign affairs is the field least likely to change under a new generation. Mr. Gorbachev's public statements on foreign issues have not shown any marked originality, and his ideological discourses on differences between Communist and democratic systems have been dry and standard. He would likely favor détente, only to give breathing space to domestic programs. But nothing suggests that he will rely any differently from his predecessors to the insecurities, expansionist forces or sensitivity to loss of face that govern so much of Soviet behavior abroad.

A Soviet Union under Mr. Gorbachev will not be radically different in the immediate future. Yet Mr. Gorbachev is a man Mrs. Thatcher found likable and possible to do business with and that, coupled with his youth and the pragmatism his statements reflect, probably make him as good a Soviet politician as the West can expect.

(Excerpted from The New York Times Magazine)

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR COAL MINE DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

THE WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (WAPDA) OF PAKISTAN PLANS TO INSTALL A 300 MW CAPACITY INDIGENOUS COAL FIRED POWER GENERATING STATION IN SOUTHERN PAKISTAN.

The quantity of coal required will be about 1.4 million tons per year and is to be supplied from the Lakhra Coal Field situated 150 Km North East of Karachi, Pakistan and within 50 Km of the proposed power plant site.

A notice inviting expressions of interest from the private sector in investment, development and management of Lakhra Mines to supply coal to the proposed power plant was published in the international press in June 1984. Response to the notice was favorable and a number of interesting proposals were received.

However none of the proposals was sufficiently complete to permit a formal prequalification decision.

It has therefore been decided to keep open the process of soliciting expressions of interest in the Lakhra Coal Mining Project while additional information is obtained from the respondents to the original invitation.

ALL COAL MINE INVESTMENT/DEVELOPMENT PARTIES FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR SERIOUSLY INTERESTED IN INVESTING AND PARTICIPATING IN MANAGEMENT OF THE COAL MINE(S) ARE INVITED TO CONTACT THE UNDERSIGNED AND ENTER INTO DISCUSSIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BUT NO LATER THAN APRIL 15, 1985 AFTER WHICH FINAL PREQUALIFICATION DECISIONS WILL BE MADE.

Available background data will be provided on request and/or during discussions in Lahore.

KHAWAJA DAOOD
GENERAL MANAGER (THERMAL GENERATION)
WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
ROOM 197, WAPDA HOUSE
LAHORE, PAKISTAN
TELEPHONE: 213676, TELEX: 44869 WAPDA PK

ARTS / LEISURE

Marsha Norman's 'Night, Mother' Is a Thin Drama

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Though it might just about get by as a short radio dialogue on a quiet afternoon, "Night, Mother" (at the Hampstead) leaves so much to be desired as a play that the Pulitzer Prize it won in 1983 comes as a considerable amazement.

THE BRITISH STAGE

surely some sort of theatricality. Marsha Norman has achieved a one-act play stretching to an hour and a half in which a daughter informs her mother that she is soon to commit suicide and then does so.

It is the kind of issue that might get debated in about half an episode of the television show "Quincy," but there you would almost certainly get a subsidiary plot to relieve the tedium. I do not doubt that the author has thought long and hard about what makes one decide to put a gun to one's head, nor that she has managed to raise a domestic disaster to the level of a moral debate about the rights of the individual to end an individual life.

But that does not make for a play; it makes for the kind of little scenario that in the earliest days of television would have been followed by a ponderous studio debate between a psychiatrist and a theologian and

maybe somebody from the crowd with a relative who once took that way out of an unbearable life.

Although the British premiere is quite wonderfully played by Marjorie Yates as the bemused mother and Susan Woodbridge as the daughter, in a production (by Michael Attenborough) of considerable dexterity and intelligence, none of them can disguise a fatal lack of tension or real drama. We are never in any doubt that the daughter is going to kill herself, nor can we be surprised at the mother's confusion and horror about an act that many of us still find pretty unforgivable, considering what it does to those left behind. Norman would seem to be arguing for a kind of suicide liberation, but this case history is so overloaded (the daughter is epileptic and her husband has left her and her son is a criminal and a drug addict) that it can hardly be regarded as representative.

"It's my stop, and I'm getting off," says the daughter. Anyone who sees his or her life solely in terms of a bus journey ought perhaps to consider a career with a metropolitan transit authority, instead of death.

It's clear that the arrival of "Night Mother" and the Charlton Heston "Caine Mutiny" is the spearhead of an American invasion of the West End this summer. With the dollar and the pound approaching parity, a

London theater ticket for an American tourist is about a quarter of the Broadway price, and it is therefore not surprising that the Americans should bring a few of their stars with them.

We have Jack Gifford starring in "Look to the Rainbow," a pub-theater sing-along anthology of the great songs of Yip Harburg (locally known as "Yip Yip Hooray") and soon we are to get Lauren Bacall in a new Harold Pinter staging of Tennessee Williams's "Sweet Bird of Youth." This also promises to be something of a Pinter season, since he is represented, as author, by a triple bill of new short plays ("Other Places," starring Dorothy Tutin and Colin Blakely) as well as a revival of his 1971 "Old Times," starring Liv Ullmann and Michael Gambon, under the direction of David Jones, who did the film of Pinter's "Betrayal." Other American imports include the return of "Baron" with Michael Crawford still on the high wire for that one-man three-ring circus act, and "Guys and Dolls," making the transfer from the National to the West End by way of a regional tour. There is soon to be a revival of Williams's "Glass Menagerie" at Greenwich, and the Black Theatre Cooperative is bringing back Lorraine Hansbury's "Raisin in the Sun" for the first time in almost 20 years. "La Cage aux Folles" is still promised for the summer, but as yet there has been no announcement of a cast or theater or date.

There is talk of a "Kiss Me Kate" for mid-summer.

This is a nostalgic time in the straight theater, too. Tom Stoppard's "Jumpers" is back, with Felicity Kendal and Paul Eddington, at the Aldwych; Deborah Kerr is doing the old Emlyn Williams Welsh-schoolmistress classic, "The Corn Is Green," at the Old Vic; and Nastassja Kinski is due in June with a "Scagall" revival. A new production of "Babes in Arms" is out on the road, while Chichester is staging Coward's 1930 stage epic, "Cavalcade," with a cast of 200 (mostly local amateurs).

Amid this headlong flight into the theatrical past, new plays are few and far between. Those that exist seem curiously obsessed with Fleet Street journalism, the topic of David Hare's forthcoming "Pravda" at the National and Stephen Wakelam's "Deadlines" at the Royal Court. Perhaps there is some justice in this; the British press has after all been fighting loudly recently on behalf of a lot of subsidized and experimental and fringe theaters threatened with extinction as a result of harsh cuts by the government.

In a time of considerable economic fear and chill, people seem to feel a lot safer, on both sides of the footlights, with classics rather than experiments. Audiences are paying for what they know they like, and what they know they like is a good old musical.

Zeffirelli 'Tosca' Overdressed, Behrens's Singing Overprecise

By Donal Henahan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The two most pressing questions about the Metropolitan Opera's much-heralded new production of "Tosca" can be quickly answered. Would Hildegard Behrens, one of the foremost German singers of our day, make a great Tosca? No, at least not yet. Would Franco Zeffirelli deliver another chic, overdressed spectacle disguised as an opera production? Yes, oh my, yes.

Behrens, who played Tosca in a year-and-a-half opera production, sang admirably in her exciting style, with the bright tone and house-filling penetration that we have come to expect of her. The voice, however, tended to hit individual notes precisely and then let them go, rather than connecting them in legato phrases. The result was a lack of the Italianate warmth that many a lesser soprano can provide in this role.

Behrens, it is generally acknowledged, is one of the more astute and intelligent actresses on the opera stage today. Why, then, did her Tosca make so little impact? Perhaps Zeffirelli's unimaginative and often clumsy direction got in her way. It is difficult to believe, for instance, that the "freeze-frame"

attitude she struck upon first seeing the murder knife on Scarpia's dining table was her idea.

Cornell MacNeil as Scarpia sang mellifluously, but his wooden acting could fool nobody into believing him a sadistic tyrant. As Cavaradossi, the performance was, fortunate to have Placido Domingo, with his plangent tenor and general credibility. Italo Tajo's diabolical Scarpia had his humorous moments, though the direction gave him too many distracting things to do when others were supposed to be the focus of the action.

DOONESBURY



Byblos Shows Stunning Sweaters; Lagerfeld's Fendi Furs Recall Czars

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Byblos is a name to remember. This 11-year-old house has had a series of designers, including Gianni Versace, but it is only in the last five that, under Keith Varty, it has achieved prominence. This season Byblos is pushing to the front line. Last year, Varty has been backed up by Alan. Both are British, products of the excellent fashion school program. Their collection is a mix of rugged yet sophisticated outerwear and an

MILAN FASHIONS

nie Dickensian look. The faded floral prints are all of William Morris tapestries.

early part of the show consisted of stunning as inspired by kilim rugs. They were handmade entry women outside Perugia "who knit away looking at television," said Nando Miglio, man for the Girombelli group, which owns s. The sweaters were topped by rounded shearlousons and worn over big, swirling skirts — a cut shape in Milan this season.

Lagerfeld is reviving the opulent days of the or Fendi furs. The combination of his unbridled and the Fendi sisters' technique and sense of ture had, once again, spectacular results. The s have revolutionized the world of furs, and s come from all over the world to see what they to.

s season they have done several unusual things, crushing Persian lamb so that it looks like gray i or shaving furs — including mink, which i like dark tortoiseshell.

silhouette was always larger than life, and all reached to the floor. There was a slim coat, and a one either tent-shaped or cinched at the waist swirling skirt, reminiscent of what the Russians while riding in their troikas.

ce and there, Lagerfeld also showed a shaped mink jacket, with a sable shawl collar and a sable-edge that showed a very controlled hand. He lot of fake fur, including fake Persian lamb for loppety bonnets that all but covered the models' Other fun touches included fur-trimmed sun-s and Persian-lamb attaché cases.

quality of the furs was out of the ordinary. Fox, ample, twisted around and around, has an unbristle and movement to it, looking as if wind instantly blowing on it. The end of the show — in sable, including two pullovers, the ultimate in away elegance — brought down the house.

only drawback of this collection was the Fex-sistence on showing their ready-to-wear, which ly consisted of the same shapes they showed in instated into fabric. The result is decidedly poor. Jack velvet and white satin numbers were so asy inspired by Lagerfeld's other house, Chanel, vey drew a smile from Kitty d'Alessio, president and USA, who flew in by private jet with feld and Catherine Deneuve.

same Balkan spirit prevailed at Missoni. Full of ackets over swirling floral skirts, this was a very collection and showed that Rosita and Ottavio ni had not lost their touch. They did kilim-like with success, as well as a very full plaid knit coat deep back pleat.

ere was a trace of "Amadeus" (another rampant) in big shirts topped by long jackets. The Mis-trademark colors, a mixture of orange, purple, and maize yellow, made this collection distinctly own.



A Byblos sweater.

Versace has designed the Mario Valentino leather collection, which explains why, for once, there was more leather than suede. Versace knows how to handle leather, and came out with a strong, controlled look. The shapes — especially the long, belted jacket with shawl collar — were familiar, as were the big, comfortable shearing coats in colors like red, yellow and blue. For evening, there were rhinestone-embroidered shearing blousons over skinny black suede skirts.

There are a lot of evening clothes in Milan, and some are better forgotten, especially at Laura Biagiotti's. She should stick to what she does best: cashmere. She opened with a nice array of cashmere outfits in soft gray and white argyle patterns and followed with interesting winter-white jumpsuits. Unfortunately, she also showed false-ingenue black velvet gowns, complete with a huge satin bow on the shoulder.

Ruth Rabb, wife of Maxwell M. Rabb, the U.S. ambassador to Italy, was in Milan with news that she plans to open a branch of the Fashion Institute of Technology, one of the best fashion schools in New York. In Florence, with Shirley Goodman, chairman of the school's foundation. "We just signed the agreement," Mrs. Rabb said, "and hope to open within a year."

COMPLE



ART DIRECTOR: WANDA WILCOX

NYSE Most Actives									
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.		Vol.	High	Low
PhilipP	52000	49 1/4	47 3/4	48 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4
Amihls	15498	33 1/2	32 1/4	32 3/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4
Chryv	14616	24 1/2	23 3/4	24 1/8	+ 1/8	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4
Therxi	13794	27 3/4	26 3/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4
MAN	11027	25 1/2	24 1/4	25 1/8	+ 1/8	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4
ATLT	11820	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/8	+ 1/8	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4
Defed	10789	15 1/4	14 3/4	15 1/8	+ 1/8	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4
Ecatt	10711	50	48 1/4	49 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4
PocCo	10473	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/8	+ 1/8	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4
FlrCoA	9329	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/8	+ 1/8	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4
TanGcs	9067	18 1/4	18 1/8	18 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4
LoonLb	8970	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4
IBM	8811	123 1/2	121 1/4	123 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4
SLIGs	8305	23 1/4	21 3/4	22 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4
McstH	7948	20 1/4	20 1/8	20 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1234567	125 1/2	124 1/4

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Indust	1247.49	1252.48	1242.49	1247.75	+2.26	Indust	1247.49	1252.48	1242.49
Trans	1462.72	1468.25	1458.25	1462.75	+1.03	Trans	1462.72	1468.25	1458.25
Comp	514.18	515.24	513.25	514.24	+1.06	Comp	514.18	515.24	513.25

NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Composite	101.25	101.50	101.00	101.44	+0.19	Composite	101.25	101.50	101.00
Indust	101.25	101.50	101.00	101.44	+0.19	Indust	101.25	101.50	101.00
Trans	101.25	101.50	101.00	101.44	+0.19	Trans	101.25	101.50	101.00

NYSE Closing									
Vol.	4 P.M.	5 P.M.	6 P.M.	7 P.M.	8 P.M.	Vol.	4 P.M.	5 P.M.	6 P.M.
Vol.	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	Vol.	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
Vol.	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	Vol.	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
Vol.	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	Vol.	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

AMEX Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Advanced	101.25	101.50	101.00	101.44	+0.19	Advanced	101.25	101.50	101.00
Uncovered	101.25	101.50	101.00	101.44	+0.19	Uncovered	101.25	101.50	101.00
Volume	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	Volume	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Composite	101.25	101.50	101.00	101.44	+0.19	Composite	101.25	101.50	101.00
Indust	101.25	101.50	101.00	101.44	+0.19	Indust	101.25	101.50	101.00
Trans	101.25	101.50	101.00	101.44	+0.19	Trans	101.25	101.50	101.00

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00

NYSE Scores a Modest Rally									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00

NYSE Scores a Modest Rally									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00

NYSE Scores a Modest Rally									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00

NYSE Scores a Modest Rally									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00

NYSE Scores a Modest Rally									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00

NYSE Scores a Modest Rally									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.75	+0.25	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00

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Long-term Security.
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Currency Rates

Interest Rates

Gold Price

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Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Herald of the Caribbean

Published by the Caribbean Community Development Corporation
Printed by the Caribbean Community Development Corporation

SDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 13)

BUSINESS PEOPLE

United Technologies Forms International Business Unit

By Brenda Hagerty
International Herald Tribune
NDON — United Technologies Corp. has appointed Hubert K. Man, president of a unit to coordinate the company's international business. Mr. Man, 47, is a former U.S. secretary of state and a former UTC president and former U.S. secretary of state. United Technologies makes a wide range of high-technology products, including Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines and Sikorsky helicopters. The company said its international sales in 1984 were \$3.8 billion, or about 36 percent of total. Tokai Bank Ltd. of Japan has opened a representative office in Japan and appointed Takashi Fujie chief representative. He formerly was based in Tokyo as the bank's manager for the Middle East. Gulf & Western Industries said Franz J. Lutolf, general manager and member of the executive board of Swiss Bank Corp., has been elected to its board. G & W, based in New York, has interests in entertainment, financial services, apparel, manufacturing, food products, bedding and home furnishings and automotive-parts distribution. Sperry Corp. has appointed Raymond L. Colotti corporate vice president for finance. Mr. Colotti, a director of Sperry subsidiaries in Italy, Sweden and Belgium, succeeds Thomas V. Hirschberg, who has become chairman of Sperry Capital Management Corp. Previously, Mr. Colotti had been Sperry's vice president for planning and business development. Sperry is a U.S.-based diversified computer-maker. Westpac Banking Corp., Australia's largest banking and financial

services group, said Darcy Ford has been appointed senior vice president of the Tokyo branch that it plans to open in four to five months. Mr. Ford previously was Westpac's New South Wales state manager for corporate banking. Previously, he was deputy managing director of Kuwait Pacific Finance Co., a Hong Kong-based merchant bank. Drexel Burnham Lambert, the New York-based securities firm, said it has named Jurg Gotze manager for its new European department in Zurich. He joins Drexel Burnham from White Weld Securities, in Zurich, where he was vice president and manager of the fixed-income department. Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco said Alessandro degli Alessandri, managing director of Wells Fargo Ltd. in London, resigned "to pursue other interests in Italy." He has been retained by Wells Fargo as special consultant.

Floating Rate Notes

Table with columns: Dollar, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Contains financial data for various floating rate notes.

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Contains financial data for various floating rate notes.

The Daily Score Over-the-Counter

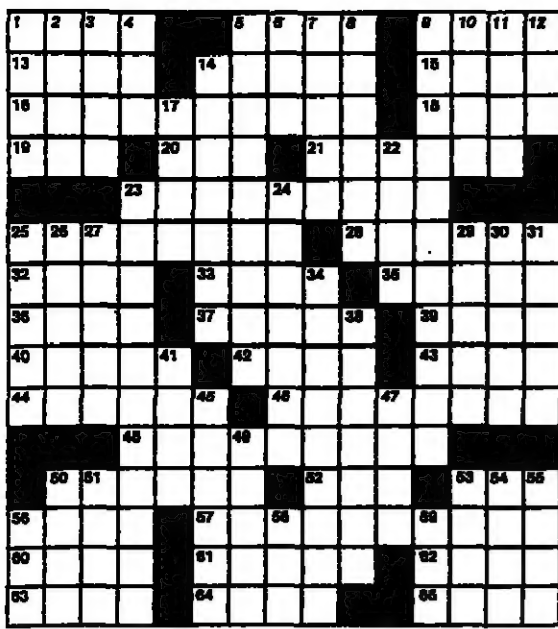
Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Contains market data for various over-the-counter stocks.

Non Dollar

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change. Contains market data for various non-dollar stocks.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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ACROSS

1 U.S. Army vehicle
5 Chateaubriand
9 Body of African warriors
13 Transverse shaft
14 Former P.M. of Israel
15 Short fiber
16 Spoil slightly
18 out (stall)
19 Letter from Creta
20 Scriptures in Lat.
21 Picasso, at times
23 Set free
25 Sandman of song
28 Tomato blights
32 Mine, in Metz
33 Vessel for heating liquids
35 Double-headed drum
36 Shopping area
37 Italian banking center
39 Some Feeds
40 Spreads thin
42 Pts. of acorns

DOWN

43 Beams and Fortas
44 Ancient city in Asia Minor
45 Orange shade
46 Goes too far
48 Scale
50 One hundred square meters
53 Diamonds, to hoods
54 Paint crudely
57 Heaping dish
60 Seed covering
61 Nixes and pixies
62 Hip
63 Intricate passages
64 Gypsy gentlemen
65 Vienna, to the Viennese
1 Nephrine
2 Stage direction
3 Maxwell on Lancaster
4 Go
5 Down-to-earth
6 Slumpy
7 Family member
8 Bear
9 Minor items
10 Sounds from the barn
11 Half—(shrimp)
12 Sort
14 Pieces of wood
17 Biblical name for Heliopolis
22 Gardens
23 Big A event
24 Overlays
25 Parts of doors
26 Town on the Tigris
27 —equation
28 Cobra's cousin
29 Extinguish smoke
31 Import
34 Comments on a literary work
35 Declares
41 Hindu god of destruction
45 —paratus (plea in law)
47 Weapon for Athos
48 Recover
49 Post Teasdale
51 Short test
52 Territory in SW Morocco
54 Clever
55 N.C. college
56 Hoover, e.g.
58 Hall, to Caesar
59 Brawl

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"COME WITH ME, YOUNG MAN! YOU'RE GOING INTO THE TUB." "WHY ARE YA GIVING JOEY A BATH?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUNST
_ _ _ _ _

WYDDO
_ _ _ _ _

RIVFYE
_ _ _ _ _

TRYSO
_ _ _ _ _

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _ _ _ _ _

Yesterday's Jumble: RHYME BIRCH TREARY VERSUS
Answer: She has many a suitor but none do this—SUIT HER

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Alaska	44	34	Beijing	24	14
Amsterdam	44	34	Bombay	24	14
Antwerp	44	34	Hong Kong	24	14
Batavia	44	34	Kobe	24	14
Bombay	44	34	Manila	24	14
Buenos Aires	44	34	New Delhi	24	14
Calcutta	44	34	Shanghai	24	14
Canton	44	34	Singapore	24	14
Cebu	44	34	Tokyo	24	14
Colon	44	34			
Hankow	44	34			
Hong Kong	44	34			
Kobe	44	34			
London	44	34			
Lyons	44	34			
Manila	44	34			
Medan	44	34			
San Francisco	44	34			
Singapore	44	34			
Sourabaya	44	34			
Tientsin	44	34			
Yokohama	44	34			

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



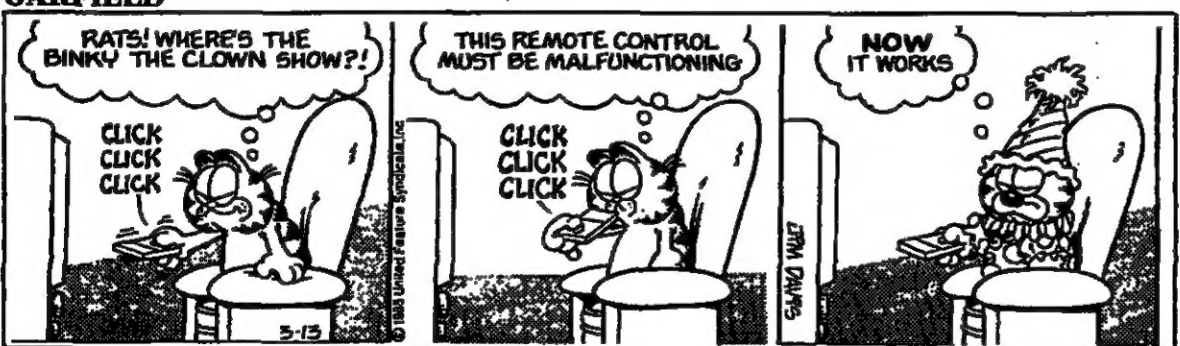
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

INVENTING THE DREAM: California Through the Progressive Era

By Kevin Starr. 380 pp. \$19.95. Oxford Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THANKS to magazine pictures, old movies and the work of such authors as Joan Didion, F. Scott Fitzgerald, John Steinbeck, Nathaniel West and Raymond Chandler, we tend to think of California in terms of certain metaphors. California as the final frontier, the western edge of the continent and the last hope for all those pioneers who wanted to shed their old lives and start over again, tabularasa. California as the Promised Land betrayed—the American Eden of orange trees and arroyo cabins transformed into a vast suburban wasteland of shopping malls and freeways. California as Oz, a magic kingdom of film makers and movie stars, both preying upon and inventing the nation's dreams. And California as Sodom and Gomorrah, a modern Babylon where Middle Western values and old-fashioned pieties turned rancid in the tropical air.

What the historian Kevin Starr has attempted to do in "Inventing the Dream"—a sequel to his earlier study, "Americans and the California Dream," published in 1973—is to examine those metaphors and their basis in historical fact. He wants, he says, to write an intellectual history showing how "the California of fact and the California of imagination shape and reshape each other." He has turned his attention, in this volume, to Los Angeles and its environs.

A narrative history of the region, tracing its cultural, political and economic development—it seems like an inspired idea for a book. Unfortunately, Starr never quite pulls off the task that he has set himself. The volume possesses neither the personal point of view that gives, say, the work of Joan Didion its emotional power, nor an organizing thesis that might lend its narrative coherence and drama.

The main usefulness of "Inventing the Dream," it seems to me, is that it assembles, in one volume, the historical background of Southern California, and in doing so, underlines the devastating speed with which La Ciudad de Nuestra Señora Reina de los Angeles de Porciuncula evolved from a random collection of adobe huts into the sprawling megalopolis that it is today. This metamorphosis occurred within a single century, and equally extraordinary changes took place in even less time.

The editor of Land of Sunshine magazine and an influential booster of the region, Charles Fletcher Lummis, helped sell out and prospective homesteaders on the region celebrating its Spanish heritage. And even Art Deco orange crate labels of the '30s which were seen by millions of Americans grocery stores—helped foster the idea Southern California as "a place apart" by using images from that same halcyon era. "Orange Queen," a Spanish woman holding baskets of oranges. These images, of course, only commemorated a vanished past, but also served as reminders, to a new generation, of just how far that early California receded into the past.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 booksellers throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not shown consecutively.

THE WEEK	LAST WEEK	FICTION
1	IF TOMORROW COMES, by Sidney Sheldon	1
2	RAMBLING, by Danielle Steel	2
3	GLITZ, by Elmore Leonard	3
4	THE SICILIAN, by Mario Puzo	4
5	THE FINISHING SCHOOL, by Gill Lewis	5
6	THE TALISMAN, by Stephen King and Peter Straub	6
7	SO LONG AND THANKS FOR ALL THE FISH, by Douglas Adams	7
8	THE LIFE AND HARD TIMES OF HENRI ABRAHAMOVICH, by Joan Kings	8
9	MOSCOW RULES, by Robert Moss	9
10	TEENAGER, by Richard Bachman	10
11	SEE YOU LATER ALLIGATOR, by William S. Burroughs	11
12	THE TITAN, by Fred Mustard Stewart	12
13	ILLUSIONS OF LOVE, by Cynthia Freeman	13
14	LOVE AND WAR, by John Jakes	14
15	MEXICO SET, by Len Deighton	15

NONFICTION

1	IACocca: An Autobiography, by Lee Iacocca with William Novak
2	BREAKING WITH MOSCOW, by Artyur N. Shchegolev
3	CITIZEN BUCHER, by Michael Dromey
4	LOVING EACH OTHER, by Leo Ruzick
5	THE BRIDGE ACROSS FOREVER, by Richard Bach
6	SON OF THE MORNING STAR, by Ben S. Cooper
7	MOSES THE KITTEN, by James Herriot
8	THE COURAGE TO CHANGE, by Dennis Whaley
9	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shd Silverstein
10	THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS OF THOMAS MERTON, by Michael Novak
11	"THE GOOD WAR," by Studs Terkel
12	HEY, WAIT A MINUTE, I WROTE A BOOK! by John Madden with Dave Anderson
13	PIECES OF MY MIND, by Andrew A. Rooney
14	DR. BURN'S PRESCRIPTION FOR HAPPINESS, by George Burns
15	ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS
1	WEIGHT WATCHERS QUICK START PROGRAM COOKBOOK, by John N. dech
2	WOMEN COMING OF AGE, by Jane Fonda with Miriam M. M. M.
3	WHAT THEY DON'T TEACH YOU AT HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL, by Mark H. McCormack
4	NOTHING DOWN, by Robert G. Allen
5	THE ONE MINUTE SALES PERSON, by Spencer Johnson and Larry Wilson

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal of North-South's part-score of 60 meant that two clubs would give them a vulnerable game. East therefore ventured a two-heart bid with values that he would not consider adequate in other circumstances. This provoked his partner to bid to the four-level but also to double five clubs when North continued to that contract.

West had no idea that his partner could ruff a diamond, but neither did South, who won the heart lead in dummy and led a diamond with fatal results. East ruffed, and his partner later scored the club

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH
♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse March 12

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,210.12	+1.12
Brussels	1,210.12	+1.12
Frankfurt	1,210.12	+1.12
London	1,210.12	+1.12
Paris	1,210.12	+1.12
Stockholm	1,210.12	+1.12
Zurich	1,210.12	+1.12

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Paris	1,210.12	+1.12
Stockholm	1,210.12	+1.12
Zurich	1,210.12	+1.12

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SPORTS

New Generation Reflects High Mortality Rate of Big-League Managing

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The Milwaukee Brewers in 1972 had a coach named Eddie Haas and a struggling player named John Felske. Moore is Felske's well-remembered that he reminded of myself quite a bit," said he, whose major-league career quietly expired after 21 years. "He was trying to make the job and was a very dedicated man, but he wasn't sure of his own. I was the catching coach, we spent a lot of time together, went through this period where I wasn't sure he was going to quit ball or what. The same thing happened to me. I went through the kind of period. I don't want to credit myself, but I might have had something to do with his in the game."

Moore, Felske, Cotter and Haas are four of 10 major-league managers who were not managing their current teams a year ago, a circumstance that highlights the mortality rate of major-league skipper. The others who gained their jobs since the start of last season are Jim Davenport of San Francisco, Buck Rodgers of Montreal, John McNamara of Boston, Pete

Rose of Cincinnati, George Bamberger of Milwaukee and Gene Mauch of California. Cotter, who held the major-league record for reaching 22 October winners without a pennant winner. They came directly from a variety of places — managing in the minors, coaching in the majors, managing in the majors, playing, working in the front office and retirement. Except for Rose and, to a far lesser extent, Davenport, the newcomers enter their jobs with no degree of success as players. They also come with personalities ranging from the effervescent Rose to the tight-lipped Haas.

Why did he stick to it? "Who knows?" he replied. Three years ago, when the Braves needed a new manager, many in the front office wanted the job to go to a 17-year-old organization man as a coach and minor-league manager. Owner Ted Turner chose Joe Torre, but Torre's outgoing personality did not produce a pennant, so three years later Turner consented to the promotion of Haas, 49. Whether he succeeds where Torre did will be seen soon enough — and on TV sets across the country, thanks to Turner's cable-television network.

Who can explain the Earl Weaver-Spacy Anderson kind of success — the minor-league manager who never succeeded as a player going to the majors and showing outstanding managerial ability? Not Haas. "I don't know," he said. "Who keeps that scorecard?" John Felske, at the Phillies' spring park, considered the question. "When a player isn't a star, you understand more about the makeup of a player," said Felske, 42, who moved from minor-league manager to dugout coach to manager of the Phils in two years. "I know what it's like to sit on the bench and not play. I know what it's like to go 0-for-25. Maybe there's more compassion for people because I wasn't a star. It comes down to taking time to understand each guy as an individual."

Failure as a player, of course, did not dampen the rookie managers. "Sometimes," Moore said, "one step backward is two steps forward." Felske began his forward motion as a minor-league manager in 1974, moved to the majors for two years as a bullpen coach for Toronto but then returned to the minors to manage again. "Bulpen coach is a good job for somebody who doesn't have any aspirations to go further," he explained. "But I did. I wanted a challenge." Now he has the one he wanted.

Losing teams breed problems in the clubhouse and prompt managerial changes. Jim Davenport said one of his primary goals would be to eradicate the negative attitude he said existed among the San Francisco Giants last season. "I want to get back to the point where people are proud to put on the uniform," he said. Davenport was a .258 hitter in 13 seasons as the Giants' third baseman. Like Haas, he has been an organization man — 28 years as player, coach, minor-league manager and scout. "I've always had aspirations to manage, but I've never had a chance," he said. "I felt one of these days my time would come."

Chuck Cottier, who replaced Del Crandall as the Seattle manager last September, thought his time in baseball had passed when the Pittsburgh Pirates dismissed him as a manager in their minor-league system in 1973. He was out of baseball for three years, then returned as a manager in the California system. He eventually coached third base for the New York Mets for three seasons, then moved to Seattle when the Mets dismissed Torre. George



Two new major-league managers, Eddie Haas of Atlanta (right) and the Phils' John Felske, are among a group of 10 who were not managing their current teams a year ago.

ighting In on the Infighting for a Site

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Are the simple pleasures of life being lost when some of us thought could escape from the real world, when we were followed by a few, attracted by the seal and incapable of taking on the intellectual.

longer. On Friday a final decision must be made on the venue for the next soccer championship between European nations, you or I will not understand

on highway congestion and in-town holdups, four hours is a more reasonable projection for any team not wishing to be fined for arriving after halftime.

Still, there are no checkpoints on English roads, no soldiers to detain a motorist for 40 minutes, which happened to me the last time I attended a match in Berlin's western sector. I'll know next time not to take a copy of the International Herald Tribune (my issue carried an offending article that caused the delay) through East German borders.

And if Millichip can guarantee trips between English cities in a couple of hours, maybe the FA's pledge that it does "not anticipate any crowd problems if our application is successful" will sway UEFA communists and capitalists alike.

It is worth another try on Friday, provided the FA can spare officials, its own critical business. Friday, it happens, is the date set for an official inquiry into last week's violence at the Chelsea-Sunderland Milk Cup semifinal in London, in which 43 people were injured and 107 arrested.

Politics or football: You take your choice.

ROB HUGHES

decision without having a of social and political history, an awareness of economics, somewhere along the line I sup-considerations of sport enter it. But pretty low down. Put-ly, UEFA, the European soccer, has to choose between ering its 1988 championship West Germany's hotbed of West politics or into En's garden of footballism.

three weeks ago (some say years the matter seemed cut and dry. UEFA's organizing committee considered West Germany, En-d, the Netherlands and Scandi-a, and chose to recommend Germany — surprising none the ruminators who had led a "deal" which West Ger- withdrew its 1990 World Cup bid in favor of Italy and used its intention to seek the open championship.

course there was no such pri-cause; sporting gentle- would never stoop to such a West Germany had applied times for the European cham-ship and its turn had come, its level of footballism is y that of England, rated by A as the second-best candi-

despite English claims that it d run a more profitable, other tournament from the viewpoint, there was no a that the full UEFA com- would ratify the choice in Lis-on Friday.

at was before the shadow of Berlin Wall became visible, e are election times in West nan politics too, and Chancel-rlmut Kohl has stated there be no government support for tournament unless at least one h is played in Berlin.

th was not first to introduce olitical game. There was, after a deal between the West Ger- soccer federation and UEFA, tent from any alleged trading en Italy and West Germany, deal nevertheless.

transpires that West German- ment support — essential to id — was based on original oals to open the 1988 tourna- in Berlin's western sector, was dropped in the face of s-bloc opposition.

imits Hermann Neuberg, dent of the West German FA, used all the thinkable diplo- means to convince UEFA at least one game be played in a. But on all important ques- UEFA takes great pains to bers to vote unanimously.

the event, Neuberg sacri- Berlin and the vote was five to West Germany. A matter of later, after a special sitting of Bundestag, Chancellor Kohl

By helicopter, Birmingham is 111 miles (178.6 kilometers) from the capital, Liverpool 198 miles, Manchester 184 and Sheffield 160 — all except Birmingham two-and-a-half-hour intercity journeys. Giv-

Elsewhere it was Cleveland 122, Indiana 110; Milwaukee 121, Atlanta 115; Detroit 111, and Dallas 103, Seattle 100.

Jordan, held seven points below his average, spent most of the fourth quarter sitting alongside Coach Kevin Loughery after Washington surged to a 103-88 lead.

He needed a rest, and once the game got out of hand I decided to go to him," Loughery said of his rookie star.

En route to his third straight 30-plus outing, Malone helped Washington build a 65-59 halftime lead. Chicago pulled to within 71-70, but the Bulls quickly rebuilt the edge to 80-70 and entered the final period ahead by 99-88.

alone Checks Jordan, Leads bullets to Victory Over Bulls

The Associated Press
ANDOVER, Maryland — It was Michael Jordan's year, it was Jeff Malone's night, alone, a second-year sharp- shooter, scored 37 points and lim- it Jordan to 21 here Monday in

ing the Washington Bullets to a 112 National Basketball Asso- ciation victory over the Chicago Bulls.

f a player who scores plays use too, that's a plus, and Jeff a very hard on defense even," said Washington Coach

Shane. Malone probably appreciate that even- t, but it sure is nice to see those- ers fall in."

NBA FOCUS

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Shane. Malone probably appreciate that even- t, but it sure is nice to see those- ers fall in."

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Leaders

Table with 4 columns: TEAM, OFFENSE, DEFENSE, FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE. Rows include Denver, Detroit, L.A. Lakers, San Antonio, Boston, Kansas City, Portland, Philadelphia, Houston, Milwaukee, Chicago, New Jersey, Utah, Phoenix, Golden State, Cleveland, Indiana, Atlanta, New York, Washington, L.A. Clippers, Seattle.

College Top-20 Ratings

Table with 4 columns: TEAM, RECORD, Pts, Pts Pct. Rows include Georgetown, Duke, Kentucky, North Carolina, Kansas, etc.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

National Hockey League Leaders

Table with 4 columns: TEAM, OFFENSE, DEFENSE, GOALS. Rows include Montreal, Toronto, Boston, New York Rangers, Philadelphia, etc.

NBA Standings

Table with 4 columns: EASTERN CONFERENCE, WESTERN CONFERENCE, CENTRAL DIVISION, PACIFIC DIVISION. Rows include Boston, New York, etc.

SCOREBOARD

Tennis

Davis Cup Results

Table with 4 columns: TEAM, PLAYER, SCORE. Rows include Argentina vs. Australia, etc.

Golf

Table with 4 columns: PLAYER, SCORE. Rows include Lanny Wadkins, etc.

SCOREBOARD

Football

USFL Standings

Table with 4 columns: TEAM, W, L, T, Pct. Rows include Memphis, New York, etc.

Transit

Table with 4 columns: TEAM, W, L, T, Pct. Rows include Seattle, etc.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Exhibition Baseball

Table with 4 columns: TEAM, W, L, T, Pct. Rows include Cleveland, etc.

Baseball

Table with 4 columns: TEAM, W, L, T, Pct. Rows include Seattle, etc.

might not the Americas follow?

New York Times Service

Edgar Reitz

Portraying the Impact of War and Time On a Rural German Region



Director Reitz, actress Marita Breuer of "Heimat."

Writing Ersatz Ernest

the people running shelters and

Noor.



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